

QUEBEC CHURCH
IS ALARMED BY
LIQUOR QUESTION

Roman Catholic Prelate
Forbids Clandestine Im-
portation of Alcohol

GOVERNMENT STYLED
A SALOON KEEPER

Churchmen Say Their Attitude
Is One of Favoring Volun-
tary Abstinence

Because of the persistence with which the wets in the United States have put forward the system of liquor control in certain provinces in Canada as a model, The Christian Science Monitor recently sent a staff correspondent to the border to make an investigation of conditions there. The result of his investigation appears in a series of articles of which the present is the ninth.

QUEBEC (Staff Correspondence)—The Roman Catholic hierarchy of French-Canadian Quebec is growing visibly concerned at the increased drinking developing in the Province under the system of Government control of liquor, according to observers here. Official pronouncements from the highest prelates in the Province are condemning drunkenness, urging total abstinence and pointing to the need of reviving dormant temperance societies within the church. Furthermore the evil of illicit manufacture of intoxicants and bootlegging have been so roundly denounced by Papal authorities as to have attracted attention throughout the Province in ecclesiastical and lay circles alike. The church's increased concern in this direction is declared by those who have followed developments under Quebec Government liquor control to be the natural outgrowth of the growing consumption of liquor under this system.

By virtue of our pastoral authority, declared Cardinal Begin in a letter and synodal decree, "we prohibit and do prohibit under pain of grave excommunication the fabrication, sale and clandestine importation of intoxicating liquors, such as are already forbidden by the civil law."

Effect Will Be Far-Reaching

The effect of this and other such instructions on a Province, the majority of whose people are French-speaking, is likely to be far-reaching, it is believed. Comment is being directed to the causes which bring such expressions forth. It is impossible to get a complete picture of Quebec under its control system without a frank discussion of the part played in it by the dominant church. It is commonly felt that if the boasted success of the system of government liquor control were really stopping bootlegging and lessening the consumption of alcohol, the recent admonitions of the church would be unnecessary. As a matter of fact, Quebec's liquor bill has rapidly increased, and there are signs that the Catholic hierarchy, which cannot be accused of lacking the ambition for French Canadians to play an important role in the development of Canada, are growing alarmed at the inroads of alcohol in their Province.

Volume of Sales Increase

According to figures of the Quebec Liquor Commission, in its last printed report (Montreal, 1925), the volume of sales of hard spirits and wines increased from 1,407,830 gallons in 1923-24 to 1,440,075 gallons in 1925, "showing an improvement," in the words of the commission, "of 22,245 gallons." At the same time the "improvement" in the production of beer showed an increase of exactly 1,000,000 gallons, the report states, in the same 12 months.

In the face of such "improvement,"

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Letter Writers Asked
to Help the Carriers

Washington
By the Associated Press

ABSENCE of street and number addresses on letters has become such a drag on the postal service that Assistant Postmaster-General Bartlett has begun a general campaign to educate the business public in the necessity of giving complete addresses on all letters. Postmasters have been requested to take up the subject with advertisers in their cities with a view to having a complete address appear in all advertisements in newspapers and magazines.

COUNCIL HEARS
OF CONGESTION
AT COURTHOUSE

Acts as County Commission-
ers in Seeking Registrar
of Deeds' Advice

Continuing its purpose to exercise full power as County Commissioners of Suffolk County, the Council's Committee on County Accounts which is considering the need for a new courthouse had before it this afternoon William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds, who described the congestion and lack of accommodations for conveyancers and the general public so far as his office is concerned.

The registrar of deeds said that while there is desk room in the offices of the Registry of Deeds for but 156 conveyancers at one time, there are as a rule about 500 trying to transact their business there. He said practically the same conditions exist in his office concerning other persons who resort constantly to the registry for research or for making out deeds.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that this lack of facilities and room for the transaction of business is costly to the public as well as to the legal practitioners and recommended building on the north end of the roof of the courthouse an addition to the registry which could be given dimensions to provide 5000 feet of additional floor space, or a 50 per cent expansion in seating capacity. He said the increase in records each year necessitated the removal of tables, two tables a year, each accommodating 24 persons at a time.

Councilmen Give Views

Robert G. Wilson Jr., and John T. Fitzgerald, chairmen of the council committees on appropriations and county accounts, respectively, said that members of the council will go before the next Legislature and ask that laws be passed giving the councilmen as county commissioners the power to review, reduce or reject estimates of county officials which would seem to be extravagant.

It is tacitly admitted among Boston city councilmen that the act of the council last Monday in cutting down the supplementary county budget by \$525,000 but a gesture, for the district attorney, whose office had incurred the expenditures which were disallowed will, undoubtedly, proceed as though the council had not protested, knowing that the auditor must, under present statutes, sanction the payment of these increases despite the council.

The investigation by the Committee on County Accounts of the entire financial system of the county in a series of public hearings is to be undertaken it is said at City Hall, to determine the payment of the budget to place before the Legislature next year when the attempt will be made to have laws enacted placing the City Council in charge of the regulation of county expenditures the funds for which the city must provide out of the taxes.

Council's Power Limited

Said Mr. Wilson: "The Boston City Council, acting as county commissioners, wants the same rights with respect to county appropriations that it has at the present time with the council with regard to reduction of estimates presented by the mayor and the city department heads in the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

DECLARES CHILDREN
REFLECT COMMUNITY

Parent-Teachers' Congress
Head Points to Duty

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 21 (Special)—Children draw their patterns not only from their parents, but from all the citizens of the community with whom they come in contact, Mrs. H. A. Reeve, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, said in an address here on "the children's challenge to the citizens," declaring that the challenge was a direct one to each member of the community, whether or not children came into his or her home.

The address was one of a group in the parent-teachers day program of "women's responsibility for America" week. Mrs. Reeve outlined seven points on which we are being challenged by the child, the most commanding, in her opinion, being the matter of the use of leisure, in which their elders are sorely deficient.

We have the capacity to absorb tremendous amount of entertainment, but we do not make enough out of it ourselves, she said, urging that more effort be spent in such things as pageantry and drama, so as to build up a more healthy "form of amusement" for our children.

Miss Martha Berry, founder and director of the Berry School of Mt. Berry, Ga., gave an outline of the history of the school and its accomplishments.

Character Built in Home
Called Best Bar to Crime

Police Chiefs of Nation in Convention Agree
That Prevention Begins With the Child

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 21—Character is built on strength and influence of the home. Civilization is based on character, and the corner stone of the home is character. Without it civilization falls. Schools, boys' and girls' clubs, and all other progressive organizations must increase their aid in crime prevention.

That, in substance, was part of the message presented by Duncan Mathewson, chief of detectives of the San Francisco police department, in an address here to the thirty-third annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Mr. Mathewson's own system of dealing with crime, he explained, is in working earnestly toward prevention. He recommended establishment of bureaus in cities to work constantly to correct criminal tendencies. Disapproval of a practice prevailing in various places of accepting court testimony from so-called experts, was expressed by him.

The Matter of Enforcement

Morgan A. Collins, superintendent of police of Chicago, a vice-president of the National Association, asked whether in his judgment prohibition has caused a decrease of crime in Chicago, replied that a chief of police should not discuss whether a certain law has or has not improved conditions. But he said every law enforcement officer took oath to enforce law and should do so regardless of what law it is. That is the policy that actuates the operations of the police department of this city, he declared.

Gen. Milton A. Rockford, secretary of the National Rifle Association, Washington, asked the association to endorse and promote a universal pistol bill which was adopted at a recent meeting of the rifle association in Denver. He said that this bill has already been approved by the American Bar Association. An objective of the National Rifle Commission and the Association of Marksmen is to have every state adopt legislation restricting and controlling the manufacture, sale, distribution, possession of, and use of firearms of all kinds. He advocated licensing of certain persons to possess pistols or other firearms.

Seek Aid from Outside

The association also listened to a suggestion from one of its members that certain outstanding persons who

HULTMAN POST
TO C. H. ADAMS

Becomes Necessary of Life
Head—W. J. Drew Goes
on Finance Commission

Charles H. Adams, a member of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, and former mayor of Melrose, was today nominated by Governor Fuller to be head of this commission, succeeding Eugene C. Hultman, who resigned recently to become fire commissioner.

This appointment, together with others, made today, will go to the Governor's Council for confirmation next week.

Reappointments of the other members of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life will be made in the near future, it was said.

Mr. Fuller also appointed William J. Drew, a practicing attorney of Boston, a member of the Boston Finance Commission, filling the vacancy caused by the election of Charles T. Carr to the chairmanship. Mr. Drew was at one time Overseer of the Poor for the City of Boston. John F. Moore, was re-appointed to the Finance Commission.

Reappointments announced by the Governor today included William S. Allen of Greenfield, clerk of the Franklin District Court; Arthur F. Sullivan of Boston, member of the commission on the blind; Talbot Aldrich of Boston, trustee of the Massachusetts State Hospital; and to succeed N. Edmunds Cairne, who refused reappointment, and Harry L. Spaulding of Wellesley, trustee of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital.

C. Wesley Hale of Springfield was named commissioner for the improvement and preservation of Massachusetts military monuments at Petersburg, Va.

The Commission on the Necessaries of Life is brought closely in touch with retail business conditions throughout the Commonwealth, and its functions probably come as close to the every-day interests of the rank and file of citizens as do those of any governmental department. The commission may investigate the price of coal, or gasoline, or potatoes, or dairy products, or any commodity which may be unduly scarce, expensive, or manipulated. In exercising its functions, the chairman of the commission is kept in close touch with the common people of the state, and this vigorous presence is a feeling in political circles that the office presents a considerable opportunity to an ambitious public man.

"Perhaps the most striking episode in Mr. Hultman's administration came in his vigorous presentation of the merits of low-volatility, smokeless, bituminous coal during the coal strike of 1925-1926. Statements and expositions issued from his office almost daily, urging Massachusetts citizens to burn soft coal, and it is believed that his activities had a great deal to do with bringing Massachusetts out of the coal strike. New England successfully through the coal strike.

could be of great aid to the police in crime prevention be admitted to the association. It was pointed out that many educators and other civilians possess important knowledge and ability which would assist the police authorities in their tasks and it was declared that such persons are of a type that would willingly serve as a civic duty. Action on this suggestion was deferred.

Matters of traffic regulation were discussed by Col. A. W. Barber, director of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, Washington. W. H. Cameron, director of the National Safety Council, Chicago, spoke on the safety element. Addresses were made by Dr. P. E. Doolittle, director of the Ontario Motor League, Toronto, and by Charles M. Hays, president of the Chicago Motor Club.

Would Build Business Idealism



MRS. LEE J. ROUNTREE
Texas Woman Publisher and Commerce Chamber President

Texas Woman Publisher
Heads Commerce Chamber

Sees Fruitful Mission for Women in Bettering Business,
But Believes First Duty Is to Home

BRYAN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—"Woman's mission in business is to inject into it more of idealism."

Mrs. Lee J. Rountree, newspaper publisher and first woman to become president of the Bryan and Brazos County Chamber of Commerce, expressed this conviction in an interview. One of the few women in the United States to be honored with the executive office of a commercial organization of this kind, Mrs. Rountree was selected because of her outstanding business ability and qualities of leadership.

She has taken up the task of leading an organization of business men into a greater agricultural and good roads program, among other objectives. Meanwhile she is serving as president of the Texas Editorial Association, membership in which is limited to those who have been 25 years in the profession.

"While Bryan has done the unusual thing in electing a woman at the head of its business organization," says Mrs. Rountree, "yet, I hope one will not feel that the organization is any the less business. I think that women can succeed equally as well as men and prove their ability to do so in the business world."

Invokes More Idealism

"Woman's mission in business is to inject into it more of idealism than even business itself will admit or its enemies will acknowledge. And there should be more of idealism in business. The world today is recognizing that fact."

Mrs. Rountree, however, thought woman's proper place is in the home and that she should not enter the market of commerce and industry unless forced there by circumstances over which she may have had no control. She thinks children remember their parents more for the kind of a home and the companionship given them than they do for the luxuries and additional financial means might have provided.

It fell upon Mrs. Rountree to take up the work of her husband, who was a member of the Texas House of Representatives. She has "carried on" with the duties of editing the Bryan Daily Eagle and Weekly Eagle in the position of president of the Eagle Printing Company and editor of the publications.

She is bidding the time when a hard issue will carry in Bryan

LOAN SOCIETIES
ASKED TO HELP
ABOLISH SLUMS

Building and Loan Groups
Are Praised for Encour-
aging Home Owning

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21 (Special)—A concerted national movement to make better homes available for families with small or moderate incomes is a necessity, Dr. James Ford, executive director of Better Homes in America, told members of the United States League of Local Building & Loan Associations, in session here for their thirty-fourth national convention.

"Studies made by many municipal housing commissions have shown that a large portion of our industrial population is still condemned to live in crowded slums, and reports from some of our state agricultural colleges show hundreds of thousands

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Governor Completes Board
for Larger Water Supply

Joseph H. Soliday and Charles M. Davenport
Added to Commission on Goodenough Plan

The special commission established at the last session of the state Legislature for enlarging the water supply of the Worcester and the metropolitan district under the provisions of the so-called Goodenough plan, was completed today when Governor Fuller appointed Joseph H. Soliday of Dedham and Charles M. Davenport, a Boston attorney, as members.

Under the provisions of the water supply law, the chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, David B. Keniston of Boston, is the third member and chairman.

The "Goodenough" law was passed by the Legislature, largely through the recommendations of X. H. Goodenough, chief engineer of the Department of Health, who for years has been making a study of the problems of water supply.

The "Goodenough plan" provides for the addition of 35,000,000 gallons a day to the Wachusett reservoir through which the metropolitan district receives its water by drawing from the flood flows of the Ware River at Colebrook. It is estimated that the work will cost \$12,000,000 and require from four to five years for its completion. The appropriation provided is \$15,000,000.

Worcester Shortage For

Worcester's water shortage is provided for under the terms of the plan by awarding to that city permanent right to take 10,000,000 gallons of water a day from Quinapoxet River, which is one of the tributaries of the Wachusett system. Worcester, for this concession, is to pay \$1,000,000 to the metropolitan district.

Besides authorizing measures to divert the flood waters of the Ware River, the law authorizes the taking of land in the valley of the Swift River in some half-dozen of small towns and proposes the later development of a large reservoir in the Swift River Valley. This later plan was considered by the Goodenough report to the Legislature of 1925 to comprehend the ultimate solution of the water supply problems of Greater Boston.

The Swift River development is to be started at such time as the commission deems necessary. This project will entail an estimated expenditure of about \$48,000,000, so that the total cost of the combined enterprise will be about \$60,000,000.

Plans Within One Year

The special commission is required to bring in plans within one year looking to the Swift River extension. It is directed under the law to make the construction of Colebrook on the Ware River of such plan that it can later be used as part of the larger construction when the Swift River is brought into the system.

This commission is provided with extraordinary powers for the construction and the taking of land for future construction. It may now highways or railroads, buy or take by other arrangement either permanently or temporarily such lands as it deems. It is given the authority to declare that an emergency exists and take all steps it deems necessary to complete the contemplated water supply program.

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Mr. Davenport is a member of the Massachusetts Commission on Probation, of which he has been a member for the last 11 years. This commission has general supervision and direction of the probation system. For 15 years he has been a trustee of the Massachusetts training schools, a board having the management and direction of the three state institutions for juvenile delinquents and the state reformatory in the case of the board continuously, and its director of that division. In 1915 he was designated by the Massachusetts Legislature as a member of the commission for study and revision of the juvenile laws of the State. For three years, he served as a member of the executive committee of the State Bar Association and has served on other committees of that organization.

Has Other Interests

Besides his law practice he has interested himself in public affairs, is chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Probation, of which he has been a member for the last 11 years. This commission has general supervision and direction of the probation system. For 15 years he has been a trustee of the Massachusetts training schools, a board having the management and direction of the three state institutions for juvenile delinquents and the state reformatory in the case of the board continuously, and its director of that division. In 1915 he was designated by the Massachusetts Legislature as a member of the commission for study and revision of the juvenile laws of the State. For three years, he served as a member of the executive committee of the State Bar Association and has served on other committees of that organization.

During the war he was legal adviser to the first district United States ordinance department, and at the close of the war for a period of several years he was on the board of settlement of war claims. For ten years he was a member of the executive committee of the board of managers of the Boston dispensary.

Mr. Soliday an Able Man

He is one of the board of governors of the University Club, the large new home of which is now under construction. He is a member of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and is a trustee of Williams and of Simmons College.

Joseph H. Soliday is from Springfield. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1896 and has been a resident of Dedham since 1906. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and in 1909 was House chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He practiced law in Boston until 1910.

From 1910 to 1920 Mr. Soliday was treasurer of the Dedham Institution

for Savings and since 1920 he has been president of the Franklin Savings Bank, Boston.

In 1924 he was a member of the commission on bank taxation.

He is a member of the taxation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, a director of the State Street Trust Company, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts and a member of the board of governors of the Boston City Club.

ASK PRESIDENT
TO GIVE WORLD
RIGHT DRY IDEA

Women Say Impression Is
Given That Nation Is Pow-
erless to Enforce Laws

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 21 (AP)—A formal declaration by President Coolidge on the status of enforcement of the prohibition law to protect the reputation of the United States, especially in the foreign mission fields, was asked last night by delegates of the Women's Inter-denominational Foreign Mission conference on the eve of their departure for home today.

"In view of the persistent, widespread propaganda aimed at the amendment of the Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution," the adopted resolution read, "we urge a clear, strong statement from our President as to the possibility of enforcing laws based on the Constitution, and the willingness and determination of our Government to correct the impression which is being given to the Nation and the world that this Republic is powerless to enforce its righteous laws."

The 1500 delegates, representing 10 denominations of the eastern states, voted unanimously for the adoption. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, president of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, and chairman of the conference last night, declared in submitting the resolution that great investments in the foreign mission field were jeopardized by the propaganda reaching them that the constitution was being flouted in the United States. She called on Christian women to elect a majority in the fall which will prevent overthrow of the amendment.

STRONG FARM RELIEF
MEASURE PREDICTED

Senator Fess Says Step Will
be on Economic Lines

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—Predicting that there would be a move in the next Congress to strengthen what already has been done by the Administration for farm relief, Simeon D. Fess (R., Sen.) from Ohio, left White Pine Camp today, after a visit with President Coolidge, asserting that this would not be along uneconomic lines or in the direction of price-fixing.

Emphasizing that he had not discussed farm relief with Mr. Coolidge during his visit of 24 hours, the Ohio Senator, who was an outstanding supporter of the Administration's agricultural program in the recent Congress, declared the movement to strengthen the steps already taken would be along economic lines with special attention to co-operative marketing and the only in price that experience with the present legislation demonstrated to be wise.

Senator Fess believes there will be no serious movement in the West against the tariff, for, he said, 92 per cent of the farm products are sold in this country and the West is dependent upon the purchasing power of the East, which needs tariff protection to prosper. Particularly in some states like Iowa where mortgage indebtedness is heavy and the banks have loaned on inflated values, he added, bankers as well as farmers are looking for relief. But like the free silver movement of 1936, he said, this will not go very far.

Must Proceed Quickly

All this explains why the Cabinet, in spite of internal dissensions, has decided to reduce the delay to a minimum and make its declaration today. The declaration will be short, and it is hoped the financial project will be deposited. It is natural that Anatole de Monzie, in formulating his plans, should encounter opposition. Talk of a forced consolidation of the floating debt, that is to say nonpayment of mature bonds, has done much harm and an agitation also has sprung up regarding the alleged possibility of a capital levy.

It is essential that the country be calm, for problems which are unquestionably serious are only rendered more arduous by the credulous acceptance of extravagantly erroneous statements. In any case, it is necessary to proceed quickly and put to rest the question whether Mr. Herriot can find a majority and whether he can find means for preventing a further plunge of the franc.

In the event of his failure, it is believed in political circles that a cabinet of national union, presided over by Raymond Poincare, will become indispensable.

SHIPPING BOARD CHANGE

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Samuel Goodrich has been appointed secretary of the Shipping Board, which carries with it the secretaryship of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He replaces Roy H. Morrill, who becomes assistant to J. C. Plummer. Mr. Goodrich has been budget officer.

TOURISTS RUSH
ACROSS CHANNEL
TO BUY FRANCS

Boats Filled to Capacity and
Train Seats Sold Out Many
Days in Advance

OPINION STRONGLY
HOSTILE TO MOVE

Visitors, It Is Said, Greatly
Underrate French Feeling
Regarding Country's Plight

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21—Thousands of foreigners, noting the large number of francs obtainable in exchange for sterling or dollars, are rushing to France. Every Channel boat is filled to capacity and reserved seats on trains from London to the Channel ports are sold many days in advance. Many persons of small fixed incomes are attempting to take advantage of the exchange situation, but Paris advisers received here indicate that the French are strongly hostile to this movement and measures may possibly be taken to prevent it extending.

Germany barred foreigners in a similar situation during the mark's depreciation, on the ground that there was food shortage, but the French will probably have the unemployment problem as an excuse.

It is believed here that such tourists greatly underestimate the bitterness of French feeling regarding the country's economic plight and may be subjected to unpleasant experiences such as are already reported from Paris.

This is the season when holiday travel to France from England is very heavy, but the present outflow must needs the normal traffic expected by the transportation companies.

Press Opposes Herriot
as He Faces Chamber

By SILEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, July 21—Pressed by grave events, the Herriot Cabinet suddenly decided to precipitate its appearance before the Chamber, and this afternoon faced Parliament. Sobriety of language never was so necessary, and many rumors of the wildest character should be dismissed. It would be wrong to endeavor to cast a horoscope of the new Government, but, nevertheless, whatever its fate, whether it falls today or in a few days, it is certain that in his long career of public life, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor cannot remember such widespread condemnation of any ministry.

The press is almost unanimously against Edouard Herriot. Some journals, such as the *Quotidien* and *Imperial*, work themselves up against him. Even newspapers which were on the side of the cartel and originally welcomed Mr. Herriot, now rebuke him. Thus the *Cartelliste* Oeuvre declares it is now evident that Mr. Herriot had no foresight in accepting his post on Saturday and his own party, which he did not consult, does not follow him. An adventure which seemed hazardous now appears senseless.

Warning From Exchange

Oeuvre asks what strange camarilla has misled Mr. Herriot and made of his idealism a most terrible arm against the republic.

If a friendly organ employs such language it may be imagined what fulminations are to be found in unfriendly organs. But, indeed, not merely the press is excited. In Parliament there is a state of unprecedented ebullition. Party discipline may command a favorable vote, but it is certain that there is general blame for M. Herriot's undesirable enterprise.

The public generally, for the first time, seems to be awake to the financial difficulties and is betraying exasperation, anger and consternation. The barometer which exists in the shape of the exchange rate of the franc issues an urgent warning.

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Are YOU
Important?

Do you ever allow yourself to think you were not? Well, a piece of marble and a piece of alabaster waiting to take their places in a cathedral didn't think much of the block of rough granite either. But in the end it was found that each had its right and important place. Don't miss The Trustworthy Granite

Tomorrow's
MONITOR

Our Young Folks Page

MACDONALD FOR SELF-DISCIPLINE

British Ex-Prime Minister Delivers Stirring Address to Christian Endeavorers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 21.—Christian Endeavorers to the number of 14,000 from 30 countries, on the closing day of the world convention of that organization, thronged the huge center transept of the Crystal Palace to hear Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Prime Minister, expound his views on "Statesmanship and Secret of Power," which he said was the result of character and self-discipline. The audience included a number of Germans whose choir of about 50 voices roused the other delegates to enthusiasm by their singing. "A few years ago," Mr. MacDonald said, "those people who had ventured to use the expression our German friends would have suffered severely. None of them is either afraid or ashamed to use that expression today."

Mr. MacDonald received an ovation upon taking the chair. In the course of his remarks he said that the first problem in statesmanship was not international or national, it was personal. The man who is a statesman began by mastering himself.

Necessity of Discipline
"You can bob about on beautiful little wavelets that dance and foam on the margin of the sea," he continued, "and the sun can flash upon you and children can enjoy your bobbing, but in an hour you are a wreck on the sand. You are doomed; your faith is the sand, not the harbor. That life which is a success is not the life which is spent bobbing on the margins of existence, but on the high seas, in the deep waters with its compass, its chart and its plan; life with its discipline, life with its obedience to higher things, life that is steered steadily and consistently to harbor. We have to fashion ourselves by discipline, by doing hard things. Our youth today, perhaps more than ever on account of the misery wrought upon the world very largely by the failure of the churches themselves, requires discipline more severe and drastic than has been called for by any generation in the past century. We want acts not words; every act strengthens. Every word unsupported by an act weakens. Words, mere pious words, with scent and savor in them, but no substance, soften our moral being. They deteriorate it, they make men lazy. Do not be misled by merely beautiful language. Rugged, honest, strong, powerful, faithful yet humble acts—that is what we have to try to achieve. In order to make our lives worthy."

The Youth of Germany
The Rev. G. Schurmann said the German delegates saw in the hearty welcome they had received an indication of brotherhood. They took the hand extended to them willingly and they believed the bond between them would in the future be stronger than human imperfections. Herr Schurmann spoke of the growth of the Christian spirit among the youth of Germany.

The Rev. Ira Landreth of America, in an address on "The Youth of World for Sobriety," said the American churches believed that prohibition at its worst was better than license at its best. American drink used to be a tragedy; today it was a crime. When they made it a crime they started the beginning of the end of that iniquity. "When we got prohibition," he added, "our opponents were politically inside and we were outside. Now we are politically inside and they are outside—we hung them there to dry." He asked the people of the British churches to determine that their flag should not fly over piracy on the American seas.

Chivalry of Youth
In an address on "The youth of the world for purity," the Rev. I. W. Hughes of Westbourne Park, said that youth had exhibited marvelous chivalry in the war and there was appeal to them today to show chivalry in other directions. One of the greatest gifts contemporary youth could offer to Christ was a life dedicated to the interests of purity in social relationships, in

thought, in literature and in marriage. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the movement and youth president in his address at the evening session said that the motto of the convention, "The Youth of the World for Christ and the Church" represented the highest, broadest and deepest aspiration of the Christian Endeavor movement. He believed that many religious teachers failed because they did too much for the young people; they were afraid to let the young people work out their own problems. They uttered no clarion call for service and of course received no response. He prayed all Christian Endeavorers to open their lives to the inexhaustible movements of God's power.

Canon T. W. H. Copner of Liverpool, president-elect of the British Christian Endeavor Union, in an address said the youth was looking to their leaders for an example of true Christian discipleship.

BRITAIN TO CURB UNIONS' RIGHTS

Statement in the House of Lords Indicates Methods Government Will Adopt

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 21.—After long hesitation the Government has decided to grasp the theory of revising trade union legislation of which the defects came out in the recent general strike. Its scheme is still tentative, as intense labor opposition is anticipated, and each step is therefore to be explored carefully in advance, but progress is now to be made.

A cautious statement, indicating

Pals



A SCENE ON MOST FARM THESE DAYS.

ALIEN NUNS IN MEXICO EXPECTED TO DEPART

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Numerous foreign priests and nuns in various parts of Mexico may apply for visas to enter the United States before the religious regulations become effective July 31. The United States Consul-General has authority to issue non-immigrant visas, which will permit the holder to remain six months within the United States, or those of French, Spanish, Italian or other European nationality, if they so desire, to proceed to their home countries by way of the United States.

The Attorney-General has issued a circular to all judges and federal attorneys ordering absolute enforcement of the religious regulations, with particular reference to vigilance and the prompt arrest and punish-

ment of all those responsible for periodicals violating the clause prohibiting religious publications or those of marked religious tendencies to criticize the Government or print news or comment on the Government's actions or activities.

CHILEAN TROOPS IN PROVINCES
SANTIAGO, Chile, (AP)—Chilean troops have been returned to Tena and Arica, from which they were removed during the recent sessions of the commission which endeavored to hold a plebiscite there to decide the sovereignty of the two disputed provinces.

the lines on which the government is working, was made officially by Viscount Bessborough, the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords last night when Lord Bessborough agreed to withdraw a bill on this subject he had put forward on behalf of the right wing Conservatives, which the Government refused to accept.

The Lord Chancellor said an official committee is about to report to the Cabinet and legislation will likely be introduced at an early date. He deprecated the supposition that there is contemplated any general attack either upon the trade unions or upon the hard-won right of workers to combine.

On the other hand, he indicated that certain points are to be taken up to protect alike the general public and the workers' liberty. They had to consider, he said, the question of the development of peaceful picketing into intimidation and domiciliary visits, to detect whether victimization of men who went to work against trade union orders should be expressly forbidden, whether a secret ballot before a walkout should be insisted upon, and what should be permitted as the limits of action by civil servants.

This list omits two important points on which legislation has also been demanded by the Conservatives, namely, those of the present immunity of trade unions from prosecution for illegal acts committed in furtherance of trade disputes, also the existing system under which trade unions raise funds for political purposes from members belonging to parties other than their own.

With these exceptions, however, it covers this highly contentious question, which has long agitated political thought, as upon it depends such issues as that of whether another general strike is to be made impossible.

AIRPLANE SUCCESS WITH 'SLOTTED WING'

Deck-Landing Machine Given Preliminary Test

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 21.—A successful test has been carried out here with a Handley-Page "slotted wing" airplane. This is the latest development of an idea conceived six years ago. The machine flown was a deck-landing plane with a 450-horsepower Napier-Lion engine.

When the slots are closed, the machine flies as one of ordinary type, but for slow speed work or landing, the pilot can project forward a leading edge on all planes, leaving an open slot between the edges and the main body of the plane.

Simultaneously a flap in the rear is bent downward, opening another slot. The air flow is thus affected, allowing control even when the machine has lost flying speed. During the test, the pilot frequently stalled his machine, but still kept an even keel, allowing the machine to descend at a more vertical landing at about 35 miles an hour instead of the normal 70 miles. A disadvantage is the somewhat heavy weight of the mechanism.

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MEIGHEN BEGINS HIS CAMPAIGN

Canadian Prime Minister Announces Federal Elections for September 14

OTTAWA, July 21 (Special).—Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, announced last night in his opening campaign speech that the general elections would be held on Sept. 14. He appealed for the support of his great audience and the country at large, first, on the grounds that the recent Liberal Administration, under the leadership of W. L. Mackenzie King had been grossly derelict in its duty in its failure to suppress smuggling and rum-running; secondly, on promises to stabilize industry through adequate protection, stop the exodus of Canadians across the border, and put into force a marketing policy that would enable the farmers to compete favorably with those of other countries.

Government Arraigned
More than half Mr. Meighen's time was given to reviewing the evidence brought to light by the parliamentary investigation of the Department of Customs and Excise and to arraignment of the former government for its maladministration of such an important department. Under such conditions he could not see how the country could possibly condone the past and return such a government to power. The House of Commons had already censured and defeated the Liberal Government by a majority of 10 in the closing days of the session, and this in spite of the fact that the Progressives and Independents had hitherto consistently given it their support.

Referring to agriculture, Mr. Meighen said that during the past 50 years attention had been given particularly to production—originating new varieties of grains and improving breeds of livestock; but he thought greater economic results would have accrued if Canada had built up more efficient methods of marketing. Other countries had established commodity co-operative marketing of farm products as a national policy.

Wheat Pool Approved
The wheat pool was a brilliant step in this direction, and the Conservative Party stood ready to support such a system of marketing, and if returned to power "to put into force such a policy as will enable the

farmers to build up a marketing system which will compare in efficiency with that of any country in the world."

Other speakers were: Stewart McClenaghan and J. L. Chabot, present Conservative members for Ottawa, who have been renominated by acclamation; G. D. Robertson, Senator, a former Minister of Labor in Mr. Meighen's Cabinet, and E. L. Patenaude, Conservative leader in Quebec. The latter drew applause by saying that there was now complete unity among all members of his party, and also by saying that it was time Canada had a "stabilized government."

W. L. Mackenzie King, Opposition leader, starts his election tour here on Friday.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION GROWING

Adelaide Branch Reported Rapidly Increasing

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 21.—Sir Henry Braddon of New South Wales and Lady Braddon were guests of honor at a luncheon given by the English-Speaking Union here.

Sir Henry, who is president of the Australian branch of the union, said that in Sydney and Melbourne the membership is more than 1500, while in Adelaide the society is rapidly increasing. In the United States, he was told, the membership now is 10,000 to 12,000.

The main reason for the existence of the society, he said, was to clear up misunderstandings between people who are akin, and it behooved everyone to do something along those lines. In Australia, one of their great sources of pride was that England never asked for mercy in money affairs.

She had overcome almost incredible difficulties, he said, "and all the time on a basis of 20s to the pound." Taking the long view, he said personally he did not think it would be wise on the part of England to do other than stick to that basis. He hoped it would be able to overcome all its difficulties without any abatement of its outside debts. There was a great task ahead in frank and friendly co-operation between the United States of America and the British Empire "to help to put a distracted world on its feet."

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The thrill of discovery may be yours (Gallatin Gateway to Yellowstone)

THE newly opened Gallatin Gateway is the only entrance to Yellowstone Park from the main line of a transcontinental railroad. No branch line travel. Commencing August 1st, motor-coaches of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will meet trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at Three Forks, Montana, in the electrified zone!

The trail into Yellowstone passes through the beautiful Gallatin Valley, hemmed in by great mountain barriers with peaks rising over 11,000 feet. Through the splendid Gallatin Gorge the road sweeps smoothly upward to an elevation of 7000 feet where it passes into Yellowstone Park.

If you wish to go on to the Coast, on your return from the coach tour step once more into the famous "Olympian"—and continue over the marvelous electrified railroad that leads to Puget Sound. No soot or cinders. Luxurious travel.

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Silver "Plate" Must Be Plate Hereafter, Government Order

Federal Trade Commission Bans Unethical Use of Trade Names by Silversmiths

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON.—Plate is a precious possession. All the best families have it. But "plate" has come to a dubious term, and as for "plated," it is almost a term of reproach applied to the family knives, forks and spoons.

However, there is plate and "plate": there are plated vessels and "plated" vessels. The Federal Trade Commission is trying to protect those of genuine value from the spurious.

Everyone looks at the mark on silver, whether it is bought from traditional silversmiths or at the 10-cent counter. These marks should be a dependable guide. Due to unethical business methods, they frequently are not. The Federal Trade Commission has just issued 11 separate cease and desist orders to manufacturers indulging in the misbranding practices.

The word Sheffield properly stands for a fine old process of silver plating on copper, and not merely for a fancy decoration of grape vines.

The following concerns are therefore specifically directed "to discontinue using in connection with the sale of silverplated ware which was not made in Sheffield, England, the word 'Sheffield' alone or in combination with any other word or words, sign, symbol or device to describe or designate such silverplated ware, either by stamping or impressing the name 'Sheffield' thereon or in any other manner; Ontario Silver Company, Muncie, Ind.; H. O. Rogers

Superior Silver Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jacob Busch, Samuel E. Bernstein, Inc., Hemill Silver Ware Company, and A. L. Wagner Manufacturing Company, the last four all of New York City."

The following concerns in the commission's orders are required "to discontinue the use of the word 'quadruple' alone or in combination with any other word or words unless the silverplated ware so designated has been coated or plated with silver four times, or has been given a single coating of silver equivalent in amount and quality to that formerly obtained by the application of four coatings: White Silver Company, Taunton, Mass., and Benedict Manufacturing Company, East Syracuse, N. Y."

In the case of the Keystone Silver, Inc., formerly Keystone Metal Spinning & Stamping Company of New York City, the commission has directed that "the respondent discontinue both practices of wrongfully using the word 'Sheffield' and also the word 'Quadruple,' as defined in the above orders."

The order against I. Weisenfreund and B. Lieberman, trading as the Century Silver Manufacturing Company of New York City, requires the respondents "to discontinue the wrongful use of the two words, 'Sheffield' and 'Quadruple,' and also the word 'Dutch' or 'Dutch Silver,' in connection with the sale of silverplated ware which has not been made in Holland."

Look for the name on the bottle cap

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It is cold, of course, yet ever so much more than merely cold.

This fine old ginger ale is made from Jamaica ginger. It refreshes and invigorates! Helps you to keep smiling to the end of the hottest day.

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HOUSES AT LOWER PRICES BY MASS OUTPUT FORECAST

Contractors Differ as to Degree of Quantity Production
Applicable to Distinctive Building, but Agree as to
Many Inefficiencies of Present System

Quantity production of distinctive houses at low prices by applying the system and economy of automobile manufacture is possible, Henry Ford is quoted as saying, but all architects and builders are not ready to agree yet. Even with mass production, it is pointed out that each one could be quite distinctive and different simply by interchanging and adapting units from a hundred different plans.

Efficiency and economy of steam shovels for excavation, forms and concrete mixers for cellar and foundation work, lumber cut to size by machinery, painted wall boards for ceilings, as well as walls instead of lath, plaster and paper; window frames and casings ready made, and spray painting are combined in the general plan for quantity building production.

Many contractors agree that the present system in many ways is inefficient, costly and contrary to the ideas and methods of the times. Many see a tendency toward quantity production methods in modified degree.

Henry R. Brigham, president of the Housing Company, 40 Central Street, Boston, manufacturers of house materials, said:

"There is no doubt that the common method of building one house at a time is most uneconomical, and that the better builders of today by quantity production are building houses for considerably less than they can be duplicated by the individual method. The man today who builds a quantity of houses at once can save on legal fees, on title examination, on architects' fees, and on costs of financing; can save by buying materials in quantity, and can save very appreciably on labor costs by so managing the building of his houses as to keep all his labor employed all the time.

Rating for Construction

"The better builders, however, have to compete with the shoddy builders who may look as well or better than the better built houses, and the difference in real values may not be discernible for several years. Such competition causes people to be skeptical regarding all houses built to sell and discourages honest builders by making it possible for the unscrupulous man to undersell him and still profit.

"It is because of this situation that the leading real estate developers of the country favor a system of rating of houses by responsible companies, formed for such purpose, which will watch construction and give certificates as to quality of construction.

"If such a system of rating should be established, better building by professional builders would be more encouraged, the suspicion of a 'house built to sell' could be overcome, and the individual wishing a house could buy with confidence a new well-built house cheaper than he could reproduce it. In fact, he could buy it so much cheaper that he would prefer to buy it 'ready made' than to pay the additional amount necessary to have the various individual changes in construction which he would wish if building for himself.

"That would give the better builders increased business, and every increase in business would give them correspondingly greater opportunities for more economies in construction.

"The extent to which those economies might be carried is very large. More standardization of design without necessarily too great uniformity in appearance could easily be accomplished by adopting a standard unit of design and construction. Standardization of materials likewise offers endless opportunities.

Labor Cost Reduction

"As a builder's business grows he might then manufacture larger sections of buildings ready to put in place than can be done today with the lack of uniformity in units and lack of standardization of materials. That would then tend to reduce the amount of labor required on the job which would mean more savings than could ever be possible by mere reduction in costs of materials.

"Labor is the great cost of construction. It is not much the amount of the daily wage as the problem of keeping all men employed all the time. That might make it possible to reduce the daily wages but raise the annual wages. Besides leveling out the need by adopting a standard unit of design and construction industry so as to keep men employed all the year, the man steadily building quantities of houses can with good management keep his men steadily working every day they are employed, which means great savings even if daily wages are not reduced.

"When a man is building one house at a time there are many days and hours of labor paid for when all the laborer gives in return is his time. That is not necessarily the fault of the laborer, it may be caused by one group of mechanics having to wait for another group to finish a job before they can proceed, such as carpenters waiting for plumbers or vice versa. The company building several houses at a time can keep its men busy by moving them from house to house as occasion requires.

"Another large cost of housing is that of financing, the rates of construction mortgages and money above the first mortgages very often seeming exorbitant. Often they are exorbitant for the second mortgage business is not always in the best of hands, but sometimes the rates are not as exorbitant as they seem.

"Where, however, large numbers of good houses are built at once for home buyers and are well located and designed and the financing is all handled through one competent agency the risk can be much reduced by the possibility of reductions in rates of interest.

"This could be done by the building company or by second mortgage companies founded on a sound basis backed by men of unquestioned integrity and who are well qualified to judge real estate values. Such companies if independent of the builder might even be of valuable assistance to the builder in advising him where and how best to build, and in refusing to loan on poorly constructed or poorly placed houses.

"As Mr. Ford says, quantity production would also make more feasible than now the greater use of labor saving machines, such as steam shovels, concrete guns, paint spraying outfits, and the like."

F. W. Norris and associates, who purchased the Elm Arch Inn property on Main Street, Falmouth, directly opposite the Falmouth Town Hall, consisting of 20 rooms with an owner's cottage, garage, and some five acres of land, are just completing this new layout.

The property has been landscaped by the H. V. Lawrence Company of Falmouth and the inn moved back 200 feet from the main street and is now facing the new street to be known as Elm Arch Way. The inn has been thoroughly renovated by its new owners, many new bathrooms installed, running water in every room, and will be ready to open to the public on July 26.

The inn has been leased to Mrs. Ann Richardson of Medford, who is experienced in catering to the public. The moving of the inn from its old location leaves a very desirable corner lot on Main Street, Falmouth, in the center of its business district on which the owners contemplate the erection of a theater and store building, providing ample



United States Lines' Steamer Leviathan Arrived Today in South Boston Drydock. The Third Funnel, Which Was Added to Improve the Appearance, Was Once Used as an Elevator Shaft, But Now Serves as a Container for Thousands of Barrels of Fresh Water.

parking space in the rear for its patrons.

In addition there will be lots to accommodate 13 cottages to supplement the hotel property. This new development will assist in filling a long felt want in the community for a hotel which will be open the year round, giving all of the facilities of a city hotel.

Sale has been negotiated by the Charles G. Clapp Co. of the Samuel H. Clapp property at 104 Union Street, South Weymouth. The property consists of a six-room cottage with large barn, two henhouses, garage, shop, garden and fruit and about one-third of an acre of land. The purchaser is Helen F. MacNabb.

Real estate sales activity in the Newtons is reported by Edward T. Harrington Company. The concern has sold for Harry E. Copeland his colonial home at 41 Vineyard Road, Newton Center, consisting of a frame house of eight rooms and three baths with a two-car garage and about 14,000 feet of land. Henry C. Gowing was the purchaser and will occupy. The estate is valued at about \$30,000.

They have also sold for Greenwood Brothers their house at 17 Halcroft Road, Newton Center, consisting of eight rooms, bath and garage, with about 15,000 feet of land. Robert Evans was the purchaser and will occupy. The purchase price was \$15,500. John C. Brown and Vincent Smith have purchased lots 11 and 12 on Ridge Avenue, Newton Center, containing 15,750 square feet. Holland System were the grantors. Owners will improve with two brick houses for the market.

The company reports an active demand for building in Wollaston, that section of Quincy which is growing so rapidly. For the Wollaston Land & Construction Company it has sold six lots on Hamilton Avenue, containing 32,000 square feet, to John P. Des Roches.

Morton J. Dodge has completed the sale of three-story brick building at 324 Massachusetts Avenue for Julia M. Moriarty to Norman W. Haines of Boston. This property was the first parcel to be remodeled for store and office purposes, and the last parcel on the northeast side of Massachusetts Avenue to change titles between Huntington Avenue and St. Botolph Street, and has been owned by J. M. Moriarty for 30 odd years. Assessors' rating on land and building is \$43,000, of which \$27,000 valuation is on the 2000 square feet of land. Mr. Haines bought for \$5 investment.

Horace W. Baxter and Arnes E. Bigelow, trustees, have transferred title of the property at 7 Ashburton Place to the New England Historic Genealogical Society. This property has an assessed value of \$40,000, of which \$23,000 is assessed on 1950 square feet of land. The building comprises six stories and basement.

COURT UPHOLDS GOV. BREWSTER

Appointment of Sheriff Eastman in Kennebec County Sustained

AUGUSTA, Me., July 21 (AP)—In a decision given yesterday, Associate Justice Dunn of the Supreme Court upholds the legality of the appointment of John M. Eastman of Benton as sheriff of Kennebec County. The opinion is given in the quo warranto proceedings instituted by former Sheriff Henry F. Cummings of Manchester who was removed from office last May by Governor Brewster following an investigation of his regime.

In arguments maintaining Mr. Cummings was illegally removed, counsel stressed the point that the Governor had no right to break a three-year term of the council. Justice Dunn affirms the findings of a majority of the justices of the Supreme Court, who in an advisory opinion declared the Governor was within his rights, in the course he pursued.

In his opinion Justice Dunn says: "Opinions rendered upon call are termed advisory, meaning that they are inconclusive upon the liberty and upon the property which no man can be deprived without due process of law, but as between the State and her sheriff, regardless of

The above sale was negotiated through C. W. Whittier & Bro.

Edward J. Savage has taken a lease of space at 45 Milk Street from H. F. Winslow. Max Rosenbloom has taken a lease of space at 473 Washington Street from Chain Shirt Shops, Inc. These leases were negotiated through the W. H. Ballard Company.

The new Mayflower Inn at Hyannis has recently been opened to the public. The hotel is situated in the center of the summer resort activities and is near the business center of the town. Joseph D. Hopkins is resident manager of the Mayflower.

Daniel Lyne has purchased the estate at 76 Beacon Street, Chestnut Hill, consisting of a 12-room brick residence with four baths, two-car garage, and a half acre of land, opposite the Reservoir. Adolph I. Dinnor was the grantor. The property is valued at \$45,000.

Anthony E. Zalvis has sold his colonial nine-room house located at 23 Stone Avenue in the Chestnut Hill district. With the house there is a two-car garage and 11,640 square feet of land, and the total value of the property is \$20,000. Samuel R. Morgan was the purchaser and will occupy as a residence.

Alan Zabidies has purchased the single frame and stucco residence in Waban located at 33 Mossfield Road. With the house there is a two-car garage and 13,500 square feet of land. The property is valued at \$17,000. John T. Harris & Sons, Inc., reported these sales.

Charles E. Howe Company reports a sale made recently in Newton at 207 Waverly Avenue. Mary B. Spring has sold to Frank M. and

Alice M. Wilder a single brick dwelling with two-car garage, 12,106 square feet of land assessed for \$1200 and \$18,500 on the buildings. The purchase price was much in excess of the assessment. Mr. Wilder is treasurer of the Charles E. Howe Company and buys this property for a home.

BUTLER PAPERS FILED FROM SIX COUNTIES

Volunteers Gratiated Over Response From Voters

William M. Butler, United States Senator, yesterday qualified as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in the September primary by filing certified nomination papers from six counties.

During the month in which Senator Butler's papers have been in circulation, thousands of signatures have been received, and before the end of this week it is expected additional papers will be filed qualifying him in every one of the 14 counties. Although this signature campaign is the largest task of that kind ever attempted in Massachusetts, every paper has been circulated by a volunteer without expense.

The response to the Butler papers from all over the State has been extraordinary, and the Senator's office has received many letters from Republicans who not only have been willing to circulate the papers, but have expressed a desire to aid in bringing about Senator Butler's election in November.

Senator Butler was the guest this afternoon at a Republican outing at Princemere on the North Shore, which was attended by the members of the Essex County Republican Club.

MRS. CRANE TO GET SCHOOL'S FIRST RUG

DALTON, Mass., July 21 (Special)—The first rug to be woven on a new hand loom to be installed in the Textile Training School at East Falmouth will be presented by Harry Jackson, textile expert, to Mrs. W. Murray Crane of this town. Mrs. Crane noted that the school, which is in the heart of a Portuguese colony on Cape Cod, was handicapped by lack of equipment, and presented the new loom, which will enable the boys and girls to have instructions in weaving rugs, runners and scarfs this year.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

P.W.K., Havana, Cuba, (484 Meters) 1 to 10 p.m.—Military band music.

C.N.R.O., Ottawa, Ont., (484 Meters) 4 p.m.—Children's half hour, Aunt Beanie, 4:30—Dominion Department of Agriculture market report.—Laurier concert orchestra.—Orchestra program, followed by dance music.

W.G.B., Portland, Me., (484 Meters) 5:30 p.m.—Stock and grain markets, 5:45—Weather report; announcements, 5:55—News of the day, 6:30—Sport results, 7—W.E.A.P. special program.—W.E.A.P. light opera.

W.T.A.G., Worcester, Mass., (484 Meters) 5:30 p.m.—Sheridan's orchestra, 5:35—Baseball scores, 6:30—From New York studio, United States Army Band, 6:45—Daily news bulletin, 6:50—From New York studio, light opera by the W.E.A.P. Light Opera Company.

the rule where parties are at suit, the sheriff has neither liberty nor property in an incumbency, from which he may be 'sooner removed.' 'The removal of a sheriff is not to grant relief to any one injured by the recreation of inefficiency which was made the subject of the charge, but wholly for the public good, after the manner defined by the organic law itself, as that law stands expounded and construed by constituted power.

"The recent constitutional construction by the majority made an opinion which was commanding on Governor Brewster in dealing with Sheriff Cummings.

"The title, right and powers of John M. Eastman, the defendant in this case, to the office of sheriff in Kennebec County, under appointment by the Governor with the advice and consent of the council, are hereby confirmed."

Fifteen days are allowed for appeal to the law court. Neither Mr. Cummings nor his counsel would make any statement.

SPRINGFIELD SAVINGS DEPOSITS INCREASE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 21 (Special)—Savings banks deposits in the city's three mutual institutions show a gain of nearly \$2,000,000 for the second quarter of the year. The Springfield Institution for Savings reports a gain in deposits of \$1,675,221, from March 31 to July 31; the Hampden Savings Bank shows an increase of \$133,113.55 from April 15 to July 15, and the Five Cent Savings Bank shows a gain of \$5,801.56 from April 30 to July 13, the period over which its figures were tabulated.

RADIO TONIGHT
Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

Evening Features
FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 21
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME
W.N.A.C., Boston, Mass., (480 Meters) 4 p.m.—Shirley Colonial dance, direction Billy Zwick, 4:30—News, 4:45—The Day in Finance, 5:00—Live stock and meat report, 5:30—Dinner dance, 5:45—Diana Draper violin solo, Helen Studinski, contralto solo, Katherine Ker, Jean Sargent, 11:30—News.

W.E.B., Boston, Mass., (484 Meters) 4 p.m.—Nellie May Klier, reader, 4:15—Donald Hallcock, violinist; Carmen Rich, pianist, 4:45—Wendell Goldthwaite, baritone, 5—Adel Brahm, soprano, 5:15—Jimmie Russo and his orchestra, 5:45—Stock market and business news, 6—Radio Review, 6:10—News and baseball scores, 6:25—Charles Constantine program.—Entertainers, 6:30—National tennis champion, 7—From W.E.A.P. United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, director, 7:30—From Washington, D. C. 8:40—From W.E.A.P. saxophone octet, 9—From W.E.A.P. the troubadours, 9:30—From W.E.A.P. South Sea Islanders, 10—The Philo du Tambour Major, by W.E.A.P. Light Opera Company.

Thursday Morning
10:15 a.m.—Mrs. Nellie Osborn, soprano; Anne Bradford, "Getting the Most from Your Summer Playtime," 10:45—News, 11:45—Farmers' produce market report.

W.B.E., Boston-Brightfield, Mass., (485 Meters) 4:35 p.m.—Markets, 7—Jolly half hour, 7:30—Baseball results, 7:45—From W.E.A.P. Radio Nature League, under the direction of Thornton W. Burgess, 8—The Barnstormers, 8:30—Concert, 10:30—Joseph Lopez, baritone, and Charles Weather, pianist and accompanist, 11—Weather, baseball results.

W.G.B., Portland, Me., (484 Meters) 4:30 p.m.—Stock and grain markets, 5:45—Weather report; announcements, 5:55—News of the day, 6:30—Sport results, 7—W.E.A.P. special program.—W.E.A.P. light opera.

W.T.A.G., Worcester, Mass., (484 Meters) 5:30 p.m.—Sheridan's orchestra, 5:35—Baseball scores, 6:30—From New York studio, United States Army Band, 6:45—Daily news bulletin, 6:50—From New York studio, light opera by the W.E.A.P. Light Opera Company.

Portrait of Former Maine Governor

Likeness of Percival P. Baxter by Joseph P. Kahill, Which is to Be Hung at the State House.

LEVIATHAN DOCKED FOR OVERHAULING
Work Will Be Rushed to Meet Eastward Sailing Aug. 1

Aided by more than a dozen powerful harbor tugs, the United States Lines' flagship, Leviathan, floated slowly over the sill into the United States Navy's drydock in South Boston at flood tide at 7 o'clock this morning for the periodical overhauling of the vessel's underwater portion. Captain James A. Reed, coast pilot, brought the liner up from New York and at 11 o'clock last night dropped anchor inside the Graves and at daylight steamed up the bay.

The log of the Leviathan shows the vessel to have had Castle Island on the port beam at 6:30 and resting on the blocks of the drydock at 9:30. Capt. A. T. Hunter came up with the Leviathan to superintend the overhauling work which will be done in the dock. Lieut. R. E. Daggett, U. S. N., directed the docking of the Leviathan in the interests of the Navy. Commander R. B. Hillard, U. S. N., was an unofficial observer.

Because of a scheduled sailing to the eastward on Aug. 1, work will be carried on here day and night with the utmost speed, and to carry out this plan visitors will not be permitted to board the vessel during its present stay. They will be permitted, however, to watch the proceedings of drawing the tall shafts, lowering new screws into place and the general overhauling from the edge of the dock. They may also watch the process of floating the largest vessel in the United States out of the largest drydock in the United States when the work is completed.

BAXTER PORTRAIT TO BE EXHIBITED
Likeness of Former Maine Governor Completed

PORTLAND, Me., July 20 (Special)—The Portland Art Museum is displaying for a few weeks the portrait of Percival P. Baxter, former Governor, which is later to be hung in the State House.

The portrait is the work of Joseph B. Kahill, one of Portland's well-known younger artists and is held to be unusual in its dramatic quality as the artist has formed a background for the figure by using a view of the Capitol half concealed by a drapery, and in front of this the former Governor is seated in his chair with his dog Garry at his right.

Mr. Kahill's work in painting the dog Garry is being especially commented upon for it is done in a manner to arouse the admiration of critics and laymen alike. The glossy coat of the dog, the sensitive nostrils, the kindly brown eyes are all done with a regard for artistic values.

PROF. ZIMMERN'S COURSE BEING HELD IN GENEVA

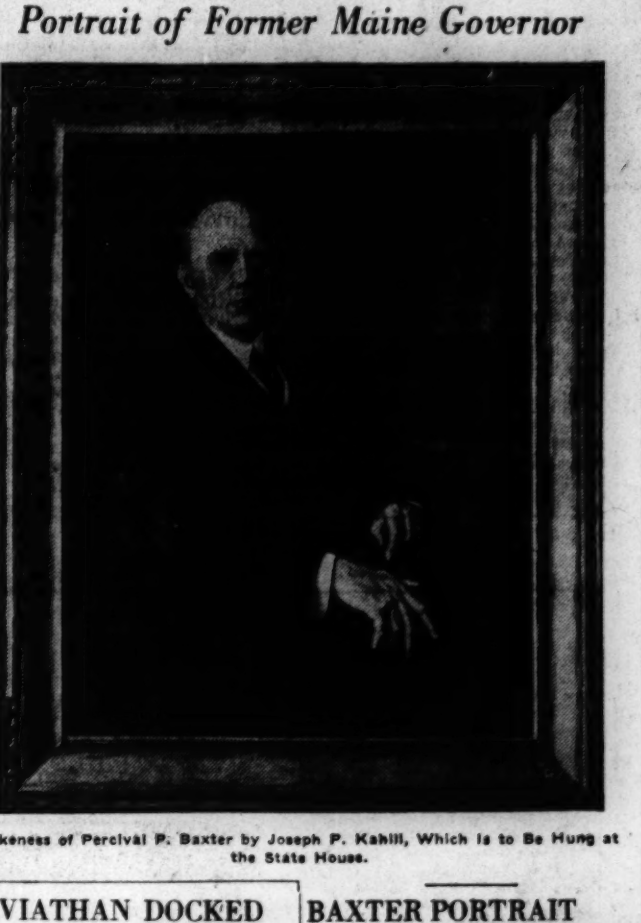
GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—In addition to the lectures being given at Gland, Switzerland, as part of the summer school of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a lecture course also is being conducted in Geneva by Professor Alfred Zimmermann, who has arranged a course on international affairs which includes lectures by leading men and women from various countries.

In an article appearing in the Monitor recently, it was inadvertently made to appear that Professor Zimmermann's course was a part of the International Summer School courses at Gland. The Zimmermann lectures, however, while independent of those at Gland, are open to students from Gland who may wish to attend them.

SECRETARY DAVIS VISITS BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 21 (AP)—Secretary of War Davis motored to Fort Ethan Allen from Plattsburgh yesterday afternoon and made a brief visit to the post. Members of the Burlington city government and Chamber of Commerce were among those who extended welcome.

Secretary Davis spoke briefly, and then reviewed the regular troops and members of the Yale, Harvard, Norwich and M. A. C. ROTC units now taking instruction at the post. He returned to Plattsburgh later in the day.



Likeness of Percival P. Baxter by Joseph P. Kahill, Which is to Be Hung at the State House.

RARE BOOK ADDED TO YALE LIBRARY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21 (Special)—A very rare book on the history of the University of Paris, given to the Yale University Library recently by Dr. James Holmes Penland of the class of 1884, shows that modern American academic traditions, among them the commercial parade of today, were customs 400 years ago at the University of Paris.

This volume, added to the succession of gifts by which the donor is building up the Penland Memorial Library of Education at Yale, is a small quarto of 12 leaves of Latin text, in black letter, printed in Paris in 1517. It is the earliest account of the University of Paris, since the twelfth century a center for students from all parts of France, and from beyond its borders.

Chandler & Co.
Established Over a Century
TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

At New Low Prices
Knitted Coats
9.75 16.50
Usually 13.50 Usually up to \$35

Plenty of white and a beautiful assortment of summer colors. All regular length and the most fashionable styles of worsted yarn with rayon. The coats at 9.75 are the same as the coats we have been selling hundreds of until today at 13.50. The coats at 16.50 are in beautiful novelty weaves. Our buyer informs us by telephone from New York that many of them sold earlier in the season as high as \$35.00. Just now when knitted coats are so stylish and smart, these are indeed a great bargain. Some of the colors are copen, rose, tan, grey, orchid, pink, green, yellow.

Sweater Department, Street Floor

FARM LEADERS BEING TRAINED

New Hampshire University
Extension Service Busy
During Summer Months

DURHAM, N. H., July 21 (AP)—The future success of New Hampshire agriculture depends largely upon the educating of leaders in modern farm methods in each community, the extension workers at the University of New Hampshire believe. To aid in this work they will conduct at the university a state leaders' training course from Aug. 17 to 26 in connection with the annual Farmers' and Home-Makers' week.

"Over 1000 men and women in the State," says J. C. Kendall, director, "are serving as voluntary local leaders. The successful development of our extension projects is largely due to their efforts. It seems most important that at some time during the year such leaders come together to discuss the many problems of common interest and to plan for future development.

"The alfalfa campaign, which has as its ultimate objective securing 100,000 acres of the crop in the State, is of such importance that we are planning to emphasize it particularly at the meetings of agricultural leaders. Other project leaders are invited to hold group meetings also."

The extension workers are busy portraying the conditions of the farmers for the summer months. They have told the dairymen that it seems good business to feed grain liberally this summer because of lower prices than usual, a poor hay crop and prospects of better milk prices. They have advised the apple growers to make it of better quality, have advised as to better arrangements of kitchens in farm homes and have radiocast many other valuable hints.

HEARING ORDERED IN GASOLINE SUIT

Restraint of Sale of Go-Gas Stations Sought

WORCESTER, Mass., July 21 (AP)—Judge Winifred H. Whiting of the Superior Court has ordered a hearing for July 29 at Boston on the bill in equity filed in the Superior Court here by the Massachusetts Gas & Oil Company.

The concern, incorporated as a holding company representing 4000 investors and approximately \$1,250,000 in invested funds, asks that the Go-Gas Company be restrained from selling its filling stations to the Standard Oil Company unless that company agrees to continue the dividends promised the investors.

The bill asks that the further sale of gasoline from these filling stations be prohibited unless provision is made for the promised dividend. It is claimed the investors did so under the agreement that one cent from the money derived for each gallon of gasoline sold would be divided among the stockholders in the town or city where the station is located.

The Go-Gas Company operates 150 stations in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The bill is signed by 60 stockholders.

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ALL YEAR

Friction Drive May Displace Gears in Future Motorcar

Three Rollers Within Tapering Steel Ring Prove Workable System in One English Machine

Automobile construction has been in a state of experimentation for some time, and from developments now in progress authorities believe that radical changes in the car of the future, perhaps lighter, easier of operation, and of greater fuel mileage, are impending. Discussing further possibilities of the ultimate automobile, The Christian Science Monitor today publishes another article which deals with the possible elimination of transmission gears by a new adaptation of the friction drive.

For some time there has been in process of experiment a novel system of transmitting power by frictional adhesion between rotating surfaces which would seem to have interesting possibilities for motor vehicle use.

Frictional adhesion is, of course, widely used for the transmission of power, everyday examples being the rear wheels of a car and the driving wheels of a locomotive. In each of these instances it is the weight of the vehicle, holding the wheels to the road or rail, which enables sufficient adhesion to be obtained.

Used in English Car
Now, if the same idea be applied to the transmission of power from one shaft to another through the medium of a pair of discs pressed together and taking the place of toothed wheels, the difficulty found is to obtain sufficient cohesion without employing inordinately large forces to hold the discs together. This difficulty has been successfully overcome in the system known as the Garrard gear, which has been running without trouble in an English car.

The theory involved is simple. There are three rollers, one being the driver roller, the second the driven roller and the third the idler. Surrounding them is a steel ring, the inner diameter of which is a few thousands of an inch smaller than

the sum of the diameters of the three rollers, so that it has to be sprung into position, and thus produces a grip sufficient to cause one roller to drive another when the gear commences to revolve.

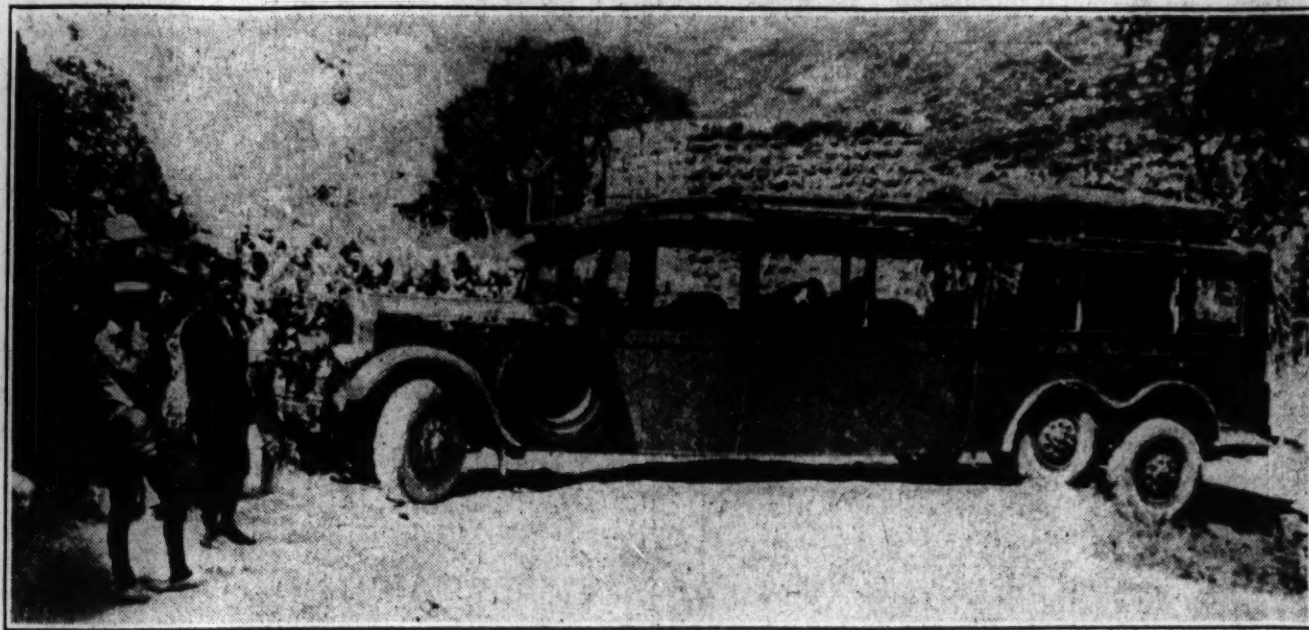
In order to produce the adhesion required for the transmission of useful power, however, a much greater grip is required, and this is automatically obtained as follows: When the rollers commence to revolve, the ring rotates and moves to an off-center position under the influence of the forces applied. This movement reduces the space available for the rollers as it were, and forces them into closest contact.

Smooth and Quiet
The greater the torque transmitted, the farther will the ring float away from its central position and the greater will its grip on the rollers become. Furthermore, the loads are all balanced as between the various members of the gear, so that no forces are conveyed to the bearings in which the driving and driven shafts are carried. A heavy weight was applied to a small gear of this kind, but no slipping occurred at any point.

It must be understood that the reduction obtained depends simply upon the relative diameters of the driving and driven rollers, and in each of up to 10 to 1 can readily and efficiently be arranged. The power which can be dealt with by the gear depends upon the sizes of the parts, and it is, of course, possible to employ lengthy rollers and a number of retaining rings. The parts are all of hardened steel, running in oil, and the gears so far made have been constructed on a basis of allowing stresses only one-quarter of those commonly employed for ball and roller bearings. Negligible wear and excellent reliability are thus obtained.

An interesting feature is the smoothness and quietness in action. If the surfaces are left "as ground"

Six-Wheel Desert "Ships" Supplanting Camels



The First of the New Six-Wheeled Trans-Desert Motorcars to Go on the Beirut-Bagdad Route, a Trip Formerly Made by Camel. The Picture Shows How the Flexible Rear-Wheel Mounting Adapts Itself to Uneven Places in the Road.

there is a slight whirring sound similar to that emitted by a roller-bearing, but this can almost entirely be obliterated by polishing the surfaces. A considerable saving of space is possible as compared with spur gearing for a given power and speed ratio. It seems likely that in time the present type of gearbox will be displaced by an apparatus of this nature.

BEEF SUGAR SUBSIDY SOUGHT AT VICTORIA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the establishment of a beef sugar industry in British Columbia on a large scale have been laid before the Provincial

Government here by representatives of large capital from outside the Province. If the Government will agree to subsidize the production of sugar from beets for five years at about \$50,000 a year, these interests will spend \$1,250,000 building a sugar factory at New Westminster, outside Vancouver.

This plant would be capable of handling 1000 tons of beets a day, and would result in the immediate planting of 4000 acres of land to beets. The subsidy asked amounts to half a cent a pound on all sugar produced up to 10,000,000 pounds a year. The Provincial Government is keenly interested in the scheme, and a definite decision on the proposed subsidy will be reached shortly.

MEXICO REBUILDING CREDIT; PURPOSES PROMPT PAYMENTS

Would Attract Foreign Capital and Good Immigrants—Hopes to Refund Loans at Lower Interest Rate

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—"Now that Mexico has established credit at home, the Government has determined to make every effort to establish credit abroad," said a prominent member of the Administration close to the President.

"The Government has sufficient means to meet, in the future, all her obligations, domestic and foreign; and, unless some unforeseen event comes to disturb present peaceful and prosperous conditions for the public treasury, all foreign obligations will be promptly met."

The recent payment of 11,000,000 pesos on the Mexican national debt was perhaps harder to make at this particular time than it will ever again be in the future under present conditions. But the President was determined to keep "up Mexican credit."

"Mexico plans to raise the national credit and, in this way obtain a refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest. It is believed that good national credit abroad will bring foreign capital and good immigrants to Mexico, both of which are badly needed."

successful attempt was made during the past decade and a half to raise the peasant by his own shoulders. The attempt was not only a failure but its effects were felt, and are still being felt, by the whole Nation.

"Mexico has 80 per cent of illiterates, essentially laborers, who must necessarily depend on the work of the soil or labor in factories for a living. They have never been trained in foresight, and consequently they cling to the creed that 'tomorrow is a mighty good day,' and that it is therefore able to take care of itself and if not, so much the worse for it."

"Education must be called in to help the condition of the Mexican Indian, which has not perceptibly improved in 400 years. In the meantime work at living wages is a necessity of the Nation, work for 80 per cent of the population. To furnish this, foreign capital is needed; for the revolution has driven out native capital, ever timid, and still more so now when so much wealth has been swept into the vortex of revolution following revolution."

ARGENTINE TURKEYS SAIL

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—About 24,000 Argentine turkeys, destined for the American market, have been shipped cold storage to New York aboard the steamship Voltaire. This is the second shipment, 22,000 having started on their 6000-mile voyage two weeks ago.

"SOMETHING IS HAPPENING IN THE AUTOMOTIVE WORLD"

OLDSMOBILE ANNOUNCES

ADDED POWER... LONGER LIFE SMOOTHER PERFORMANCE

Enlarged Engine Enlarged in the bore of the cylinders from 2 1/4 inches to 2 7/8 inches, increasing its displacement from 169 cubic inches to 185 cubic inches.

Dual Air Cleaning In this new Oldsmobile, a master air cleaner eliminates the injurious particles from two-thirds of the air before it enters the carburetor directly—while the second cleaner, in connection with crankcase ventilation, cleans the balance of the air.

Crankcase Ventilation In all internal combustion engines water is formed by condensation. Cold engines do not burn all of the fuel on starting. This water and liquid fuel pass into the crankcase and form crankcase dilution. Excessive dilution is eliminated by crankcase ventilation. It draws off water vapor and unburned fuel that may have passed into the crankcase. Crankcase ventilation improves performance and gives longer life to the engine and oil.

Oil Filter An oil filter has been added to this life of the engine and the useful life of the oil. Should the filter become clogged with sediment, the lubricating system functions in the common manner. All principle parts are pressure lubricated.

Harmonic Balancer The Harmonic Balancer, developed by General Motors engineers, counteracts vibration and gives Oldsmobile a smoothness you will quickly recognize when you take the wheel.

High Velocity Hot Section Manifold An improved jacketing of the intake manifold by the heated exhaust manifold is effected in the vertical section of the intake passage above the carburetor. The intake manifold, being above the exhaust manifold and heated by it, retains the highly explosive state of incoming gases.

New Axle Ratio The gear ratio of the rear axle has been reduced to 4.73 to 1. This contributes to smoother performance in that fewer revolutions of the engine are required to drive the car a given distance, while the enlarged engine leaves a new surplus of power even after the change in gear ratio.

Domed Shaped Combustion Chambers A slight change in the contour of the combustion chambers gives greater turbulence to the incoming gases. This change produces smoother engine performance and contributes materially to surplus power.

Two-Way Cooling Now Oldsmobile offers "two-way" cooling, which incorporates the best features of the two accepted types—pressure cooling and thermo-siphon cooling. Parts at the point of greatest heat are cooled by the manifold method of circulation, while the slower thermo-siphon type of action, in which the rate of circulation is largely governed by the reaction of heat upon the water, maintains about the cylinders sufficient warmth for efficient operation. Here is a new type of cooling design, incorporating the best features of all past engineering in even temperature cooling control.

Other Improvements Other changes, contributing added power, longer life and smoother performance, form a long list of features such as slight change of cam contour, double valve springs as in aircraft and racing car engines—and others equally important.

GREATER ECONOMY

Manifold The manifold design also improves the operating economy of the Oldsmobile Series "E." On the General Motors Proving Ground, this car established new records for Oldsmobile operating economy.

The dual-air cleaning, the crankcase ventilation, the "two-way" cooling and other features that are attributes of longer life, power, efficiency and smoothness, are also factors of operating economy.

ADDED POWER: LONGER LIFE: SMOOTHER PERFORMANCE: ADDED DRIVING EASE AND SECURITY: GREATER ECONOMY: FINER APPOINTMENTS: ADDED BEAUTY: AT NO INCREASE IN STANDARD PRICES

"... that the American family may have, at a moderate investment, a car which gratifies their finer tastes as well as satisfies their every need...."

Today Oldsmobile keeps faith with its public trust—

... confirms its declaration of principles published a week ago—

... returns to you the benefits of manufacturing advantages and economies created by the greatest year in Oldsmobile history!

Today Oldsmobile presents brilliant progress without basic change in the car which has won its way to public preference by sheer surpassing merit—

... new features of known value—

... improvements of demonstrated worth—proved in tests on the General Motors Proving Ground to provide even livelier, smoother performance, even longer life, even greater operating economy, than already characterize Oldsmobile Six!

Today this even finer Oldsmobile goes on display, and you are invited to see it—

... to view the beauty and luxurious new appointments of its Fisher Body—

... to go over the car, point by point, feature by feature—

... to know, as only seeing can tell you, what a truly great car this is!

Today, more than ever before... no matter what car you now favor or what price you are willing to pay... you owe it to yourself, your pocketbook and your sense of satisfaction to see the Oldsmobile Six.

ADDED EASE AND SECURITY

Thermostatic Charging Control Oldsmobile now has thermostatic control on the generator that automatically increases the charging rate when the engine is cold and decreases the charging rate as the temperature rises. The spark control is full automatic.

Twin-Beam Light Control Head lamps have double-filament bulbs, one filament for "bright" action and one for "dim action". On "dim action" the light is bright but thrown at a downward angle that protects the oncoming driver and gives ample vision to the Oldsmobile driver.

Steering Wheel The twin-beam Oldsmobile headlights are operated without the driver adding his position, as the light control switch is a neat lever, exactly like the hand throttle, centered on the steering wheel.

Instruments From behind the glass face of each instrument in the unit-group, illuminated dash panel, an indirect light glows whenever any of the lights are lighted, illuminating each instrument without glare or reflection in the driver's eyes.

Instrument Panel A reliable instrument board fuel gauge, now standard on all Oldsmobile body types, accurately indicates the supply of gasoline.

Thief-Proof Car Lock A new design in thief-proof car lock is a feature of this Oldsmobile. With this thief-proof control the engine cannot be started when the key is left in the lock. Turning off the ignition positively locks the car and reduces the hazard of thieves who commonly "cut over" on other types of locks, for switch and coil are built integral in a vault-like steel housing. The ignition key also operates the door locks.

NEW BEAUTY AND APPOINTMENTS

Fisher Two Only seeing can give you a real appreciation of this truly fine car. New upholstery—new satin nickel fittings of period design. Large interior door handles, V.V. windshield, instruments unit grouped in a walnut panel centered on the satin finish black instrument board, walnut steering wheel, heavy rug and rubber mat floor coverings, deep spring-cushioned seats, at angles of comfort. The hood line has been raised slightly, producing a longer and larger appearance. The radiator, finished in the new permanent-lustre chromium that is exclusively Oldsmobile's, retains its familiar beauty with a slight change in the sweep of the symmetrical side lines. The fenders are now crown type, with additional dust shields in black enamel.

NO STANDARD PRICE INCREASE

You Gain By All these features of greater value, The Benefits and all those others that will impress you as you go over this Success Oldsmobile, point by point—are yours at no increase in Oldsmobile's low standard prices. The quality advances—but the low prices remain unchanged, with the exception of a ten dollar addition to the price of the Deluxe Coach and the Deluxe Sedan. And if you please, you may drive an Oldsmobile Series "E" as you pay for it from your income—on the G. M. A. C. plan of deferred payments. The Oldsmobile Series "E" may be had in ten body styles: the Standard Touring, \$575; the Deluxe Touring, \$590; the Deluxe Roadster, \$575; the Standard Coupe, \$535; the Deluxe Coupe, \$550; the Standard Coach, \$590; the Deluxe Coach, \$605; the Standard Sedan, \$620; the Deluxe Sedan, \$635; and the Landau, \$1190; all prices F. O. B., Lansing, Michigan. The Deluxe types include special equipment attractive both in appearance and utility.

THE NEW LANDAU

Built for the Man It has long been a fact that a certain number of people have recognized that all the qualities of luxury, which they instinctively prize, may now be enjoyed at a moderate price. To meet this demand Oldsmobile now introduces the new Landau—complete, tasteful and beautiful.

Now being displayed by all Oldsmobile Dealers: See it today

OLDS MOTOR WORKS
LANSING, MICHIGAN

OLDSMOBILE

Midsummer Music

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

WHILE in the temperate zone June is pre-eminently the banner month for bird music, yet May and July are not without goodly measure of this tuneful joy. I am writing on a day in early July, sitting in the shade of a birch tree on the corner of the lawn which forms the setting of our cottage in our little Maine valley.

All about are grass fields stretching away to the woods, not nearer than a half-mile in any direction. The upland meadows are thick with a generous crop of timothy, redtop and clover, abundantly sprinkled with the blossoms of many flowers, daisies, buttercups, purple iris along the brook, and orange and yellow hawkweed, or devil's paint brush. The sky is aloft with summer clouds, lazily crossing the sky under the impulse of a gentle west wind which waits to be lulled by the odors, the spice of the summer fields.

Spring-o-the-Year
When I took my place under the birch, bobolinks began immediately to protest my presence. Their secret is out. Their young are hatched and the parent birds are busy enough in securing rations for the hungry mouths. Two pairs are close at hand, and after a few moments of observation of their movements, I am convinced that within 40 feet of my chair are two nests, safely hidden in the thick grass. I am amazingly short time, however, they have become accustomed to my presence and now are going and coming with their usual regularity. The male is still in full song. Every now and then he pauses to swing for a moment on the top of the near-by elm, pouring out his tuneful melody with all the gusto of early June. The female in her soberly-striped dress accords a bit as she swings from the grass tops, then drops down into the thick undergrowth where her nest is hidden away.

Meantime, many other members of the summer chorus are making their presence known. Meadow larks still persist in their cheerful "spring-o-the-year," and I see them in swift and direct flight, passing to and fro on errands domestic. They are among our most numerous dwellers in the summer fields, and they make most desirable neighbors. Sometimes in crossing a field, I come upon one sleeping quietly in the grass, its plumage so nearly the color of the dry grass stalks as almost perfectly to conceal its presence. There are few better examples of color protection than that afforded by the meadow lark.

From the thick-topped maple in neighbor's dooryard at intervals comes the melodious warble of the purple Finch, a faithful inhabitant of that favorite location for many years. During all the years I have resided in the little valley this delightful singer has selected the same nesting site. The notes of the warbling vireo are also occasionally on the air, coming from the rock maples back of neighbor's barn. This too is a most acceptable summer visitor. While it may not be so constant a singer as the purple Finch, yet its warble is scarcely less melodious.

A Savannah sparrow undisturbed by my presence at intervals busily tills its insect-like notes from a low elm scarcely 20 feet distant, then dives into the grass where it, too, is rearing a brood. These sparrows are greatly increasing in numbers and where formerly they were quite scarce in this locality, now they are among the most numerous of the sparrows.

Beet Tops for Goldfinches
From a little distance beyond the stone wall which borders our garden, the song of a vesper sparrow is occasionally heard. This is a sweet singer, with notes so closely resembling the familiar bars of the song sparrow as to mislead one not a close listener. There is to the quick ear, however, a notable contrast. While the song sparrow's notes are a thrill with joy, brilliant and sparkling, the vesper's song has a trace of sadness, a shade of melancholy, particularly noticeable in its closing strains. This is the sparrow which in flight shows the white feathers on either side of its tail. While it is an all-day minstrel, yet as its name implies, it is more songful as evening draws on.

strains. This is the sparrow which in flight shows the white feathers on either side of its tail. While it is an all-day minstrel, yet as its name implies, it is more songful as evening draws on.

How surely the beet tops draw the goldfinches. Even though, due to the general lateness of the season, the beet tops in the garden are scarcely two inches high, yet already the brilliant-colored goldfinches in search of food have found them, and their happy warbles now come to my listening ear. How beautiful are their coats of black and lemon-yellow. Perched on the bean poles, they make most attractive ornaments. But a few rods away from neighbor's barn are also present visitors in the garden. How uncertain on their tiny feet they are! Barn swallows do little walking, but, on the wing, they are par excellence, the champions of the air, their long, graceful wings and slender bodies being perfectly adapted for swiftness and skillful maneuvering. Their colors, too, are beautiful, the steel blue of their wings being particularly rich, as they whirl swiftly about in the bright sunshine. Their gentle notes, while distinctly conversational, are most agreeable.

Swaying in the Wind
Phoebe is now busy with the hatching of her second brood in the nest on the back porch. Two weeks ago when we arrived at our cottage for a week-end, she had just led her brood of five sturdy youngsters out of the nest and was busily encouraging them on their first adventures into the world. At nightfall, their first night out of the nest, they perched on the low limb of a box-elder on the lawn, four in a close bunch, the other sitting solitary, too independent, it seemed, to accept intimate companionship with his fellow-nestlings. Morning found them still clinging to the limb, smartly swaying in a fresh wind. What cunning midgets they were in their fluffy suits of Quaker brown! Now they are quite grown and we see them about the orchard in full possession of powers of flight.

Last night from the woods across the river in the still small hours, a great horned owl sent out his challenging cry. "Who-who-who-who-who." "Who-who-who-who-who." We could well imagine how closely the listener's imagination clung to cover, knowing him as a daring hunter. He is, however, a good friend of the farmer, because of his great liking for so-called vermin. This morning a black and white cuckoo paused for a few moments in the box-elder on the lawn, uttering his mellow "Koo-koo, koo-koo," so gently that it was with difficulty that he was located. Presently, he took wing, in silent flight toward the western wood, where no doubt he has his roughly built nest.

Housed in a Châlet
The tree swallows are happy in the Swiss chalet on the corner of the house, and bluebirds are tenants in their accustomed place. Sebec is still busy with domestic affairs in the apple tree near the dining-room window, and in the nest on the back porch robin is apparently hatching another brood. Redwings come up from the river to make brief calls, and purple martens are frequent visitors from their colony a short distance up the road.

Yesterday morning, in a shrub on the edge of the garden, I found a dainty Maryland yellow-throat, apparently just out of the nest, loudly calling its mother, who seemed to be greatly concerned at my presence. Without the mother bird I could scarcely have identified the visitor, so little did it resemble either of its parents. For an hour or more we were favored with the clear, melodious notes of a pair of yellow-throated vireos, rare enough to excite keen interest. They are more musical than the preacher bird, or the white-eyed vireo, and are beautifully clad in suits of soft, grayish green with bright yellow throats. They are most attractive birds, both in song and dress.

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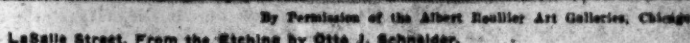
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Trevelyan's History of England

History of England, by George Macaulay Trevelyan. London: Longmans, 125, 6d. net.

THE original nucleus of this book, which deals in an extraordinarily comprehensive way with English history from the earliest times down to November, 1918, was the Lowell Lectures, delivered in Boston, Mass., during the spring of 1924. "I therefore," writes Mr. Trevelyan, "dedicate the book in its present form to President Lowell of Harvard and my other kind hosts on that occasion."

Those familiar with the author's method of writing history will come to this volume with pleasurable anticipation; and they will not be disappointed. Never were the historian and the raconteur, the purveyor of facts and the careful man of letters, more admirably combined. Mr. Trevelyan regards this book as both an essay and a treatise, an essay "in so far as it attempts to analyze the social development of the nation in relation to economic conditions, political institutions and literary activities; a textbook in so far as it preserves the narrative form in brief, deals in dates and gives prominence to leading events and persons."

But when we have labeled it in our own or the author's words, we have conveyed nothing of the charm, even of the wonder of this compact volume. For to us there is something wonderful about it. Mr. Trevelyan's single volume of "British History in the Nineteenth Century," containing so much, yet without sign of cramping hurry in its method and presentation, was a remarkable piece of work. But here we have in 700 pages a narrative of England and its people in all parts of the world, from the first beginnings up to the end of the World War.

While it is true that a general grounding in the main facts of British history is taken for granted, and the book is often unable to explore and even more than indicate important events in the evolution of its people, yet so intimate is the author's knowledge of the subjects with which he must often deal but briefly, so excellent is his judgment that a sentence is capable of conveying more to the student than a whole chapter of labored statistics, and Mr. Trevelyan finds time to give characteristic sketches of important personages, to be witty and even occasionally irrelevant when the mood takes him.

The main conclusion which emerges from the general history of the book is that the English people, while the result of enormous industry and profound reasoning, can also be good fun. We may conclude that Mr. Trevelyan has inherited the gift to make it so, both for himself and the reader, from his great-grandfather, Macaulay, who wrote history like a sportsman. The prejudices and the inaccuracies of Macaulay, however, find no place in Mr. Trevelyan's work. As in his "History of the Nineteenth Century" so here, there is absence of political bias, which perhaps the more noticeable as his interest is as much with men and their influence upon their country as with the actual recording of events. His consideration of the conflict between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads, and later of the

issues which brought about war between England and her American colonies, are both masterpieces of calm common sense, yet written with all the imaginative energy and picturesque quality of one who observes them through the eyes of the romanticist, not those of the classroom professor.

Of the American War of Independence, he writes: "It was a civil war, not a war between two nations, though when the battle smoke at length subsided two nations were standing there erect. . . . It was well that America was made. It was tragic in the making could only be effected by a war with Britain. The parting was perhaps inevitable at some date in some form, but the parting in anger and still more the memory of that moment's anger fondly cherished by America as the starting-point of her history, have had consequences that we rue to this day."

We follow from its earliest beginnings, with no such mighty upheavals as those which attended it abroad, the course of industrial revolution in England. While abroad it might collapse into sheer class warfare with all its attendant horrors, or into the tortuous effort of one nation to free itself from the tyrannical toils of another, in England it was "a contest for political and religious ideals that divides every rank in a land socially sound and economically prosperous." In England the industrial revolution was a slow-moving stream until Victorian days, then it acquired "the momentum of water over a mill-dam." Reviewing it in the present day, Mr. Trevelyan remarks cryptically, "It is a cataract still."

Regrets there must be for the loss of much beauty and repose in the lives and the landscape of England by these changes, but Mr. Trevelyan robustly sweeps aside the theory that any other eventuality would have been possible. Viewed here, in so sane and tolerant a temper, the mistakes and follies appear small compared to the immeasurable good fortune which has attended England in the evolution of self-government. Those things which put and keep back the clock of progress, military monarchies and continuous religious persecutions with all their inevitable despotisms, were foreign to the English character, and found no abiding place. The links between the King and his people were much more intimate and workable than in other European countries, and in an atmosphere of good will for the most part that the Constitution developed along lines benefiting the whole rather than a mere favored minority. In writing of these things, and of



Illustration by Francis D. Bedford in Macaulay's "The Back of the North Wind" (Macmillan).

the people who they concerned, Mr. Trevelyan provides many excellent portraits, conspicuous among those of Elizabeth and the elder Pitt, and many telling phrases, which will recur to the reader amidst so much else, long after the book is finished. Of Cranmer he speaks as "the gentle perplexed founder of Anglicanism; of Nelson that 'he entered straight into the heart of common



Elizabeth Mackintosh Drawing for "Tales of Laughter," an Early Fable Book of Doubleday Page & Co.

Gentlemen, the Poets

The Forms of Poetry: A Pocket Dictionary, by Louis Untermeyer. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$1.35.

IF ONE seeks to acquire taste in poetry reasonably quickly, he should study the material structure of verse at first. That knowledge which allows appreciation to be a long time coming to readers who are not poets, is not a matter of style, but of technique. A book such as Louis Untermeyer's "The Forms of Poetry" will provide one with a basis for intelligent judgment, aside from his native emotional bias. One cannot be a worthy judge of poetry unless he measures partly with the yardstick of composition. Mr. Untermeyer calls his volume, in subtitle, "A Pocket Dictionary of Verse." It is just as necessary to poetry lovers as is, for example, the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

The book appears to be adequate in substance and clear in arrangement. The major divisions of the subject are as follows: A Handbook of Poetic Terms; The Forms of Poetry; A Brief Outline of English Poetry. For reference or for concentrated study, this seems to be about all that is needed. The parallel aid of good examples is to be found throughout the text, and indeed, there mounts up a sizeable collection of worthy selections by poets old and new.

This, then, is the needed brother to the anthology—the light on the other half of poetry which remains to so many merely an arbitrary something. The author has won his spurs in the field of poetry, and can be trusted as an authority on the subject of versification. This book lays bare all the mysteries of the tangible part of poetry, conveniently, ably, pleasantly.

Poets and Their Art, by Harriet Monroe. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50.

Miss Monroe has edited a poetry magazine for a long while, and has done manifold service to the art in America. She takes opportunity to talk, in this book, on the work of the poet, and the work of the critic. She has had no such comprehensive view of the situation, but like most governments in unsettled times, struggled blindly on, dealing with each problem as it thrust itself upon their attention.

But Miss Monroe's study is mainly devoted to the people, their ways of thought and their habits of life, and from the most sumptuous courtier to the humblest "cophoider" and the most light-fingered of the "convincing" fraternity, we have a fund of interesting detail that presents the city, the country and the highway in clear and vivid colors. Here is the schoolboy going late to school with an invitation to the teacher for supper as a defense against the expected punishment.

Then the sweep with his call: "Sweep chimney sweeps, mistle-wives, a key merry sweep to the bottom to the top, sweep chimney sweeps. Then shall no soot fall in your porridge pot, with a hoop-derry, dery, dery, sweep." Then the great lord at his dinner: "As the dishes, essted solemnly by a number of gentlemen in waiting, were carried through the great hall, the whole household stood reverently. Finally, the meat was set before Anthony Viscount Montague, the gentleman usher supervising its proper placing, in clear and vivid colors. Here is the schoolboy going late to school with an invitation to the teacher for supper as a defense against the expected punishment.

Incidentally the clerk of the kitchen was instructed to see that no saucy scullion presumed to affront his lordship's joint by turning his back to it while it roasted. By way of contrast we have the shepherd receiving his 50¢ a week and his board and his boy twopenny halfpenny, and common laborers for hedging, ditching or threshing, their penny a day in winter and twopenny in summer, with food. The farm laborer's working hours began at 5 a. m. and ended at 7 p. m. or 8 p. m., though from May to August he was allowed an extra half hour for his midday nap.

humanity"; and of Rhodes, "this practical dreamer." With a brief chapter on the World War, Mr. Trevelyan concludes his book. The present he has spoken of as "a cataract," of the future he refuses to prophesy, though those who read him carefully can find warning and advice, if they will. "Of the future," he writes, "the historian can see no more than others. He can only point like a showman to the things of the past, with their manifold and mysterious messages." E. F. H.



Elizabeth Mackintosh Drawing for "Tales of Laughter," an Early Fable Book of Doubleday Page & Co.

One Person Could Read Them

One: Wisdom, by Stephen Leacock. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.

Twice: Practice, by Stark Young. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.

Thrice: The United States, by Arnold Bennett. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2.50.

These three books are a most interesting and useful collection of short stories, each of which is a masterpiece of its kind. They are written by three of the most famous and successful authors of the day, and are sure to be read with interest and pleasure by all who love good literature.



FROM "AT THE BACK OF THE NORTH WIND" A Drawing by Francis D. Bedford.

"The Big House"

The Big House, by Mildred Wason. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.

THERE are certain complexities of modern American life that must offer amazingly fruitful fields for fiction writers. Though not too many have taken advantage of them as yet, these conditions are the results of post-war period and activities, to the new and somewhat enigmatical position of women, and to a natural state due to what we might call sufficient money and the accompanying eagerness for culture and appreciation of the arts—the establishing of a tradition or background, now that we can afford it.

It is with a phase of these conditions that Mildred Wason deals in her "The Big House," and she has evolved a striking story excellently told. And she has given at the same time a picture of a certain New England that all New Englanders know, but that has not been exploited.

The Prices are practically feudal in Hamlin, a tiny seaport town of northern Maine, a town which has as its main industry the sea-faring industry and has in consequence grown less important, though a lumber industry keeps affairs moving. It is, perhaps, his forced way that Miss Wason has introduced some of the "very best people" of Boston as the social arbiters of Hamlin, and it is, too, very effective. Things have gone badly with the Prices, and the newer generation shows itself in its greed and laziness. Only Victoria, a typical modern girl, has the interest of

Communistic Doubts

Whither Russia? By Leon Trotsky. New York: International Publishers, \$1.50.

THE Bolsheviks are now entering upon the ninth year of their reign—a brief enough period for the construction of an entirely new political edifice, though not too short for the central ideas of the new order to have permeated the people and given every indication of unmistakable vitality. Any new political movement should have its foundations well cemented within the decade, or it may find itself hard pressed by other and more positive forces.

It is, therefore, significant to find Mr. Trotsky taking stock of the situation to date, under the title, "Whither Russia," and the subtitle, "The Economic Situation of Russia," and still more significant to find the part-founder of the Soviet Republic laboring heavily through formulas and long-winded, long-winded theories that seem to range wide of the mark of practical statesmanship and carry us back to the pre-revolutionary days, when the Communistic state still existed more or less as a collection of words and arguments in the imagination of the comrades. In short, we miss the note of confident leadership and high purpose that are surely necessary to set a vast population moving forward in the tracks of sound and healthy progress.

Mr. Trotsky scarcely conceals the fact that the Soviet Republic is hanging in the balance. After two years of Lenin's famous "New Economic Policy," it is not clear that the Soviet Republic has made a single step toward Socialism and away from Capitalism. According to statistics the socialization of production shows a gain of 3 per cent. But in view of the strong capitalistic tendencies of the policy, Mr. Trotsky evidently regards the future with some concern. In fact his best hope seems to be that American capitalism should begin to take the downward grade, or that "the proletarian revolution should develop in Europe during the next few years."

Falling either of these two eventualities, it seems clear that the Soviet Republic must pay the price of the mixed motives that came into play when Lenin launched his new policy. The new policy involves the usual capitalist methods of foreign loans, competition for foreign markets, and the importation of foreign machinery; which Mr. Trotsky supplements with: imitation of American methods of standardization, bulk production, and efficiency of labor, and general encouragement to join wholeheartedly in the race for material wealth.

Mr. Trotsky terms this policy a "collaboration and struggle with

capital." Apparently the ideal is first to make Russia a great capitalist nation and then to destroy capital—a roundabout way, one would imagine, for such direct actionists as the Bolsheviks. But Mr. Trotsky affects to think that this is feasible, and that the Socialist Government, by keeping all foreign trade in its own hands and using its profits to strengthen its position, and incidentally to ward off (by control of banking and production) the violent trade fluctuations that befall the capitalist states. How long the Government is likely to maintain its hold of foreign trade once it increases beyond its present negligible quantity is a matter into which the author does not enter.

Meanwhile an interesting feature of this socialist-capitalistic confusion is that the main source of Russia's wealth for trading purposes is grain, and grain is mainly in the hands of the non-Bolshevik farmers. So that we have the curious situation of the Socialist state being dependent for its existence on capital and machinery from abroad, which necessities can be paid for only through the individualistic, and therefore capitalistic, farmer.

The only purely socialist triumph that Mr. Trotsky has to record is the production of the "Table of Control Figures of the National Economy," which is heralded as though it were the break of a new era. One can understand that the table has its importance, that it will prove a help to co-ordination and a stimulus to progress. But it is only an accumulation of statistics, many of which seem likely to be inexact. And surely when the guiding motives of the state are so confused, the Republic needs more vital forms of inspiration than figures. Yet Mr. Trotsky refers to the table as "the accompaniment to the mighty

family at heart and it is on her that old Grandfather Price places his hopes and on whose shoulders he drops his cloak of head of the tribe. This brings on scheming and intrigue in the family, all of which Victoria manages capably. The author is working on the theory that there is much good in the high-handed girls of the new generation, that they have a grasp of life as it must be lived in the conditions of today, that they have the ability to guide themselves and their safety. Certainly in Victoria she has proved her point. But her other characters—except Stephen Gale, who never seems quite real—are shallow and pleasure-loving and heedless of the meaning of the future. Throughout the story the Big House of the Prices stands looming over the heads of the characters, standing for tradition and family, defying the taunts of the new order, bungalow-ridden.

It is a meaningful novel that Miss Wason has written here and one that should prove popular during the coming season because it deals, as we have said, with a phase of post-war life that is of the first importance to us today—are we going to establish tradition or are we to settle back on our success and squander it in pleasure? The question is asked by "The Big House" and, in one case, answered, but remains open just the same, to prod the thoughts of Americans.

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Are You a Daphne?

Daphne Bruno, by Ernest Raymond. New York: George H. Doran Company.

IN HIS story, "The Rich Boy," F. Scott Fitzgerald observed: "Begin with an individual, and before you know it, you find that you have created a type; begin with a type, and you will find that you have created a nothing." In his account of Daphne Bruno, Mr. Raymond begins at the time of her birth, in the latter part of Queen Victoria's reign, and in tracing her development he has told the story of many women, and perhaps men, of her generation. Daphne herself is an individual, but her experiences are typical.

In justice to the vigor with which he desired to relate the story of Daphne Bruno, the author has used the longer form of novel, but to suit the modern taste for the shorter form, he has ingeniously divided his work in two volumes, each of which is a complete story in itself. Each, however, is a necessary complement to the full savor of the other.

The story of Daphne Bruno begins with a description of the mental attitude of the age toward life, by following the thoughts of T. Tenter Bruno, as he received the occasional comments of Hollins, a woman servant. T. Tenter Bruno was a writer of some ability, and had a reputation for clarity and perception as a critic. He had his poses as a literary figure, but he was aware of them, and was sometimes amused at the weakness which indulged them.

Little by little the direct and subtle influences which guided Daphne's development are traced, the absorption of the father in his work, the interest and gossip of servants, the governess and her sentimental novels, the girls' school. Although he should not have been, T. Tenter Bruno was amazed to find her natural intelligence so fogged and the furniture of her mentality so ordinary and undistinguished.

Daphne encountered love, and the author adroitly shows that in the form in which it came to her, Daphne was not able to distinguish rightly between the dross and the gold. The first love affair was a marriage of the headstrong girl to a childless friend. Some contact with experience has roused her and her real education is beginning.

The second part of the story takes Daphne through her adjustment to her work, her marriage, and her life. Paralleling this is the life of her friend, who is an individual in which she struggles through impetuous and glaring mistakes to a measure of success as a writer.

Through the device of describing three generations of writers, Mr. Raymond has given us the characteristics of each age, for T. Tenter Bruno, Daphne Bruno, and Eric are all of that class of writers not great enough to mold the age in which they live, and therefore to an extent molded by it. T. Tenter Bruno was among those who believed in the old order without themselves finding a firm faith for the future. In Daphne is dramatized the leap from the old viewpoint to the new. The author wisely chose a woman for this figure, for in the case of a woman the step forward was greater and the contrast sharper. The author does not regard Eric as a finished product. He avers that modern youth, while free of some trammels, is enmeshed in fallacies of its own making.

The story of Daphne might be taken as one answer to the question which arises sometimes when an untutored native intelligence seems more vigorous and active than the thought of one imprinted with a kind of learning. Somewhere in the process of the education that Daphne received she lost her childhood's clear discernment of values and her natural good taste, and emerged into youth actually preferring the second-rate. It would be an impossible conceit in the present generation for it to imagine that its institutions of learning have so far advanced that other young people are not now finding themselves in the same position as Daphne. How many have left these institutions without a taste for the best in life and without an incentive to go on with their study of great literature, art or science, can be answered only by themselves.

Throughout Mr. Raymond's novel, there is discernable the zest with which he undertook the study of Daphne. While his observation is pointed and poignant, there is always a gentleness and humanity which prevent him from confusing witticisms with wit.

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The Soldier's Craft

The Soldier's Craft, by Winston Churchill. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2.50.

Churchill, as civilian First Lord of the Admiralty, has been more by his own energy and forcefulness than by any specific sanction—to act as if the responsibility for initiating the naval strategy lay with him. At the moment there was doubt, indecision and procrastination in the air. None of the influential members of the staff or navy seemed to have any definite or immediate plan. On the west front the armies had taken to trench warfare.

Kitchener was working on a plan to cut the Turkish railway communications at Alexandria, but was ready to withdraw it for other reasons. Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord, had a scheme for blockading the Baltic ports, but his plan required the building of a special fleet, and he was willing to acquiesce in any other that gave promise. Only one man knew exactly what he wanted, and how to get it, and that in quick time. That was Mr. Churchill. He knew a "short-cut to victory." He would have the fleet blast a way through the forts of the Dardanelles to the Sea of Marmara, where it could capture Constantinople. The result would be a revolution in Turkey, a quick move on the part of Bulgaria to the side of the Allies, and the speedy downfall of the Central Powers.

Once decided, there was no stopping the headstrong First Lord. All obstacles were brushed aside. He won over Kitchener and the Prime Minister to active support and the admirals to silent acquiescence. Even the voluble and explosive Lord Fisher for once became mild and acquiescent. The divisions were squared out of Lord Fisher to form the nucleus of an army for the enterprise. The widest publicity was given the undertaking. And finally a full-dress, land-and-sea attack was launched, on which Britain's reputation was irrevocably staked. The result was nemesis for the expedition, and for the time being, for Mr. Churchill, and the inevitable chorus of critics apportioning the blame.

Readers of Mr. Churchill's "The World Crisis, 1914-1918," and even of General Ellison's present work, will scarcely hold the statesman responsible for the catastrophe. He had an immediate plan, when no one else had, and he had the energy and quick decision to carry it through. Viscount Essex, in his introduction, points out that "in war it is precisely the temperament of Mr. Churchill that is wanted in a leader or a commander." The fact that the expedition failed is of no great consequence for purposes of argument—it could scarcely have done otherwise when the leading lights of the army and navy would neither openly disapprove nor heartily concur. In any case there were many worse failures in the war—though Mr. Churchill's genius for publicity insured the maximum of blame or blame for the outcome of his enterprise.

The beginning of the 1915 campaign found Lord Kitchener War Minister, embodying in himself full control of operations and supply, at the same time taking his seat in Parliament as a Minister of the Crown. In the same way, Winston

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Readers of Mr. Churchill's "The World Crisis, 1914-1918," and even of General Ellison's present work, will scarcely hold the statesman responsible for the catastrophe. He had an immediate plan, when no one else had, and he had the energy and quick decision to carry it through. Viscount Essex, in his introduction, points out that "in war it is precisely the temperament of Mr. Churchill that is wanted in a leader or a commander." The fact that the expedition failed is of no great consequence for purposes of argument—it could scarcely have done otherwise when the leading lights of the army and navy would neither openly disapprove nor heartily concur. In any case there were many worse failures in the war—though Mr. Churchill's genius for publicity insured the maximum of blame or blame for the outcome of his enterprise.

The beginning of the 1915 campaign found Lord Kitchener War Minister, embodying in himself full control of operations and supply, at the same time taking his seat in Parliament as a Minister of the Crown. In the same way, Winston

Churchill, as civilian First Lord of the Admiralty, has been more by his own energy and forcefulness than by any specific sanction—to act as if the responsibility for initiating the naval strategy lay with him. At the moment there was doubt, indecision and procrastination in the air. None of the influential members of the staff or navy seemed to have any definite or immediate plan. On the west front the armies had taken to trench warfare.

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Are You a Daphne?

Daphne Bruno, by Ernest Raymond. New York: George H. Doran Company.

IN HIS story, "The Rich Boy," F. Scott Fitzgerald observed: "Begin with an individual, and before you know it, you find that you have created a type; begin with a type, and you will find that you have created a nothing." In his account of Daphne Bruno, Mr. Raymond begins at the time of her birth, in the latter part of Queen Victoria's reign, and in tracing her development he has told the story of many women, and perhaps men, of her generation. Daphne herself is an individual, but her experiences are typical.

In justice to the vigor with which he desired to relate the story of Daphne Bruno, the author has used the longer form of novel, but to suit the modern taste for the shorter form, he has ingeniously divided his work in two volumes, each of which is a complete story in itself. Each, however, is a necessary complement to the full savor of the other.

The story of Daphne Bruno begins with a description of the mental attitude of the age toward life, by following the thoughts of T. Tenter Bruno, as he received the occasional comments of Hollins, a woman servant. T. Tenter Bruno was a writer of some ability, and had a reputation for clarity and perception as a critic. He had his poses as a literary figure, but he was aware of them, and was sometimes amused at the weakness which indulged them.

Little by little the direct and subtle influences which guided Daphne's development are traced, the absorption of the father in his work, the interest and gossip of servants, the governess and her sentimental novels, the girls' school. Although he should not have been, T. Tenter Bruno was amazed to find her natural intelligence so fogged and the furniture of her mentality so ordinary and undistinguished.

Daphne encountered love, and the author adroitly shows that in the form in which it came to her, Daphne was not able to distinguish rightly between the dross and the gold. The first love affair was a marriage of the headstrong girl to a childless friend. Some contact with experience has roused her and her real education is beginning.

The second part of the story takes Daphne through her adjustment to her work, her marriage, and her life. Paralleling this is the life of her friend, who is an individual in which she struggles through impetuous and glaring mistakes to a measure of success as a writer.

Through the device of describing three generations of writers, Mr. Raymond has given us the characteristics of each age, for T. Tenter Bruno, Daphne Bruno, and Eric are all of that class of writers not great enough to mold the age in which they live, and therefore to an extent molded by it. T. Tenter Bruno was among those who believed in the old order without themselves finding a firm faith for the future. In Daphne is dramatized the leap from the old viewpoint to the new. The author wisely chose a woman for this figure, for in the case of a woman the step forward was greater and the contrast sharper. The author does not regard Eric as a finished product. He avers that modern youth, while free of some trammels, is enmeshed in fallacies of its own making.

The story of Daphne might be taken as one answer to the question which arises sometimes when an untutored native intelligence seems more vigorous and active than the thought of one imprinted with a kind of learning. Somewhere in the process of the education that Daphne received she lost her childhood's clear discernment of values and her natural good taste, and emerged into youth actually preferring the second-rate. It would be an impossible conceit in the present generation for it to imagine that its institutions of learning have so far advanced that other young people are not now finding themselves in the same position as Daphne. How many have left these institutions without a taste for the best in life and without an incentive to go on with their study of great literature, art or science, can be answered only by themselves.

Throughout Mr. Raymond's novel, there is discernable the zest with which he undertook the study of Daphne. While his observation is pointed and poignant, there is always a gentleness and humanity which prevent him from confusing witticisms with wit.

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MARKET PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Bear Selling Opposed by Pool Support—Motors Give Ground

NEW YORK, July 21.—Mixed price movements, reflecting a characteristic of speculative accounts, characterized the opening of today's stock market. In the foreign exchange market, the "flight from the franc" was checked, at least temporarily, by the appearance of strong buying support abroad which caused the market to rise here to jump 20 points to 2.16 cents at the opening.

Most of the opening stock quotations disclosed small fractional changes, a drop of 2 1/2 points in General Railway Signal being one of the few early features.

Bear traders acting on the theory that the recent decline had not sufficiently corrected the supposedly top-heavy speculative position, pushed stocks for sale during the early trading, centering their initial attacks on the securities which quickly yielded 1 to 2 1/2 points.

The weekly report of the American Petroleum Institute, showing an increase of 20,000 barrels in the average of gross crude oil production in the week ended July 17, furnished an excuse for a renewed attack on the shares. Bearishness was also responsible for the excellent June earnings reports now being published, and to the approval of the revised Nickel Plate merged plan.

Irregularities continued through the noon dealings, but motors and some of the other standard industrials recovered all or part of their early losses. Meanwhile, bull traders were resuming in a number of specialties, Air Reduction and Texas Gulf Sulphur each climbing at least 3 points to new high records.

A break of 6 1/2 points in Buffalo and Susquehanna preferred to a new 1926 low at 4 1/2 was one of the few important developments in the morning trading in rails.

All sections of the bond market gave ground today before a steady influx of selling orders, but the continued foreign financial developments and the continued stock market reaction.

Unrest in the French situation, with the possibility of a short-term loan for the French Government and railroad issues another point or so. Other foreign obligations were very unsettled.

Railroad lines drifted lower with trading turning dull on all reactions. Norfolk and Western divisional 4s fell nearly 4 points, and other issues, declined along with other public utilities, such as Utah Power 5s and Brooklyn Union Gas 5 1/2s.

Weakness in the oil shares was communicated to the general market by the sale of these companies. Almost all were sagged 2 points to 1 1/2. Almost 20 points below the year's top, prices reflected several weeks ago. Other petroleum issues also were heavy on reports of impending price cuts of various products.

An \$18,500,000 issue of West Penn Power 5s bonds was oversubscribed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

100 Abilene Paper	122	118 1/2	122	118 1/2	100 Am. Consol.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
100 Ala. Bk. & Tr.	27	27	27	27	100 Am. Ry. & P.	24	24	24	24
1000 Allied-Ch. Ind.	120	120	120	120	100 Am. Ry. & P.	84	84	84	84
100 Am. Can.	110	110	110	110	100 Am. Ry. & P.	84	84	84	84
1000 Am. Ch. & P.	110	110	110	110	1000 Am. Ry. & P.	120	120	120	120
1000 Amer. Ry. & P.	110	110	110	110	1000 Am. Ry. & P.	170	170	170	170
100 Am. Bk. & Tr.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	1000 Am. Ry. & P.	110	110	110	110
100 Am. Hoest	20	20	20	20	1000 Am. Ry. & P.	110	110	110	110
100 Am. Ry. & P.	120	120	120	120	1000 Am. Ry. & P.	110	110	110	110
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JULY FUNDS-6%

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the installation of an automatic train control device of the Union Switch & Signal Company on the Atchafalaya between East Fort Madison, Ill., and Champaign, Ill., a distance of 102 miles.

Ac Chin deb 7 1/2	41	100%	High	Penn R R gen 45	95	100%	High
Ac Cn deb 7 1/2	41	100%	101%	Penn R R gen 46	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 45	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 47	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 46	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 48	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 47	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 49	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 48	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 50	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 49	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 51	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 50	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 52	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 51	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 53	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 52	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 54	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 53	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 55	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 54	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 56	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 55	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 57	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 56	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 58	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 57	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 59	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 58	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 60	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 68	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 70	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 97	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 99	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 100	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 102	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 101	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 103	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 102	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 104	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 103	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 105	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 110	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 112	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 113	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 115	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 114	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 116	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 115	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 117	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 116	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 118	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 117	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 119	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 118	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 120	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 119	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 121	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 120	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 122	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 121	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 123	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 122	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 124	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 126	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 128	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 127	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 129	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 128	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 130	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 130	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 132	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 131	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 133	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 135	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 137	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 136	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 138	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 137	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 139	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 138	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 140	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 139	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 141	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 140	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 142	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 141	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 143	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 142	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 144	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 144	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 146	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 145	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 147	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 146	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 148	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 147	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 149	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 148	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 150	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 149	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 151	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 150	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 152	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 152	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 154	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 186	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 188	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 189	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 191	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 190	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 192	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 194	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 196	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 195	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 197	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 196	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 198	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 197	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 199	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 198	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 200	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 199	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 201	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 200	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 202	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 201	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 203	95	100%	101%
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M T & T cf 204	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 206	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 205	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 207	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 206	29	99%	98	Penn R R gen 208	95	100%	101%
M T & T cf 207	29	99%</					

of British Columbia for the period Dec. 31, 1925, according to the official report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia was 2,444,920 gross tons, an increase of 458,759 tons, or 20 per cent, over the production for 1924.

ROCK ISLAND LOADINGS

Rock Island in the first 14 days of handled 79,115 revenue freight compared with 87,940 in the like period of 1924.

220,000 tons valued at £19,000,000, compared with 393,000 tons in 1919. The value of palm oil (220,000 tons) compared with 67,000 tons from Brazil. Motor cars now totaled on the Gold Coast nearly 4500 miles. Three railways opened up the interior and the deep sea harbor was making good progress. In fact Takoradi Breakwater

BY-PRODUCTS COKE
The By-Products Coke Corporation for the quarter ended June 30 reports profit of \$7,166 after interest and depreciation before Federal taxes and also charge of \$221,915 for investments written down, compared with a profit of \$717,328 in the previous quarter and \$432,143 in the first quarter of 1935.

United States should have a favorable trade balance of \$800,000,000 to \$900,000,000 by July 1st, 1964. Notes are issued on an interest-to-follow basis.

to balance these items, the United States should have a favorable trade balance of \$200,000,000 to Boston will receive bids until 11 a. m. July 23, for \$2,000,000 notes, dated 1934 and payable Oct. 1. Notes are offered on an interest-to-follow basis.

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EDITORIALS

International Labor Organization

Public opinion hears but very little these days about the International Labor Office at Geneva, more generally known as the I. L. O. Yet this organization in its unobtrusive way is probably doing more for the raising of the standard of living of the workers all over the world than any other institution. Perhaps more will be heard about it in future, because its Secretariat has just transferred its headquarters from the rather dingy hotel in which it was housed on the hill behind Geneva to a simple but finely designed building on the edge of the Lake of Geneva, where its white walls and numberless windows look across at the perpetual snows of Mont Blanc.

The International Labor Office was created by the Treaty of Versailles, one of the most successful accomplishments of that much-abused instrument. The peace treaty declared that inasmuch as the League of Nations had for its object the establishment of universal peace and that such peace could only be established if it were based on social justice, a permanent organization representative of governments, of employers and of workers should be established at Geneva to try to bring about certain ends which would contribute to that social justice. These ends were summarized as being the regulation by international agreement of a maximum working day or week; the abolition of inhuman or insanitary conditions of work, especially for women or children; the provision of adequate living wages; the abolition of unemployment; the encouragement of vocational education, and so forth, by simultaneous action all over the world.

The main idea behind the organization of the I. L. O. was that in the modern world business competition is becoming more and more international in character; that bad standards of work and efficiency in one country tend to produce similar conditions in other countries; that excessively long hours or excessively low wages in one land tend to lengthen hours or lower wages in other lands, and so on. Hence its organizers came to the conclusion that, just as the workers in each country attempt to prevent the competitive reduction of wages within its own boundaries by establishing uniform national rates, so the tendency of competition to drive down wages could be prevented internationally by securing through international agreement certain uniform minimum standards below which no country should allow its industrial conditions to fall. Thus not only would more progressive countries be protected against the competition of sweated labor in backward countries, but the human standards of life and comfort would tend to be progressively raised all over the world.

The work which is being done by the I. L. O. is clearly shown by the subjects considered in its first meeting in its new home, which mainly dealt with the conditions of labor in the Orient. It was shown that, largely through its intervention, the hours of work in India have been reduced to sixty a week, that night work there for women and children has been prohibited, and that the minimum age of half-timers has been raised from nine to twelve, while all workers are to have one day's rest in seven. In Japan the minimum age of employment has been raised, night work for women and children will be prohibited after three years, and further salutary labor legislation is promised at an early date. China has also promised to take action in the same direction as its governmental disorder disappears.

These steps may not seem to be striking to some people, but they represent a great advance on some of the conditions which existed before. The conference also agreed to simplify and make more effective the regulations for protecting migrants in their travels from their old countries to the lands of their adoption, and especially for the protection of unaccompanied women and children.

The I. L. O. consists of a general conference of delegates, comprising representatives of the governments, the employers and the workers of the member states, which meets occasionally; of a governing body of twenty-four persons, also representative of governments, employers and workers, which meets at regular intervals, and of a permanent secretariat which prepares the work for the representative bodies. It has, however, no legislative or executive powers of its own, and no nation can be bound by anyone but its own delegate and with its own consent. But the I. L. O. has done an immense amount to uplift the working conditions of humanity all over the world, and its activities are worthy of the interest and support of all who wish to see a world in which there is more prosperity and a better distributed prosperity than there is today.

Perfecting Train Control Devices

Recent deplorable mishaps on some of the best equipped railway lines in the United States seem to have again directed the thought of those responsible for the safety of the traveling public, as well as that of the public itself, to the much-discussed subject of automatic train control. Despite the fact that devices which are declared to insure virtually complete protection against collisions between trains have been measurably perfected, carriers have delayed their installation, largely, it is claimed, because of the great cost which would be incurred.

It will be recalled that under the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920, Congress authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to prepare any railroad subject to the terms of the act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices complying with the requirements prescribed. Two such orders have already been issued, the first specifying forty or more roads in a single group, which were directed to equip at least one division each with

such devices. In a second order, later temporarily held up, similar installations on a group of additional roads, as well as on the first forty, were directed.

The enforcement of these orders has been persistently opposed by the carriers. The item of expense, counted in dollars merely, is one which it probably was necessary for the roads to reckon with in the years during which their economic budgets were balanced with difficulty. But it would seem that the time has now come when, instead of opposing the provision that these precautionary steps be taken, the managers of even the larger systems should willingly accede to what undoubtedly is a popular demand. That definite steps are being taken in the desired direction is indicated by the announcement recently made that the Boston & Albany Railroad Company has installed an approved system of this kind on its lines between Boston, Mass., and Rensselaer, N. Y.

The time will come, no doubt, when the absence of such equipment on all tracks over which passenger trains are dispatched will be the exception. Looking back, it is easy to recall the time when there was opposition to the installation of the air-brake, now a part of the equipment of even the regular freight trains. It would seem a vain subterfuge to insist that the cost of any device which will reasonably insure against disaster is too great. The human element today constitutes perhaps the greatest hazard in travel by land, whether by railroad train or automobile.

Without questioning the fact that Mussolini has accomplished many remarkable reforms in Italy, it is interesting to learn that a similar political coup to the one which he successfully staged in Italy failed recently in Denmark when a certain Cornelius Petersen attempted to overthrow parliamentarism there. A significant feature of the situation in this case is to be found in the fact that the effort was nipped in the bud largely because no one took the man seriously, and doubtless this was itself almost entirely due to the national realization of the inconsistency of an imitator of Mussolini trying to make himself heard in a country so free politically as is Denmark. Maybe Petersen was not equipped with an executive power as extraordinary as Mussolini has proved himself to possess, but just the same it would seem clear that not only is a dictator necessary in order for a dictatorship to be established, but also a people that is willing to have one established.

In his address before the convention of police chiefs of the United States and Canada, meeting in Chicago, Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce in Washington, discussed at some length two important present-day problems, crimes and their punishment, and the regulation of automobile traffic on both sides of the international boundary line. It is significant that he found a close relation between the two subjects. The automobile, as has long been realized, affords to the predatory criminal a means of escape which is coming to be more and more frequently utilized. But the underlying cause of that reasonable complaint which society has lodged against those charged with the responsibility of apprehending and punishing offenders against the law lies, as he observes, not in the frequency of escape from apprehension, but in the failure to impose upon those convicted the inexorable punishment which justice demands.

Secretary Hoover referred to reports of the American Bar Association and the National Crime Commission in verification of the fact that those who are arrested and convicted, in great proportion, escape somewhere in the tangles of the machinery set up for the administration of the law, and that a large part never serve adequately, even though their offenses have been proved. Incidentally he observed, perhaps for the benefit of those whom he addressed, that this was not the fault of the police. It tends, he quite properly concluded, to discourage those charged with the duty of bringing those suspected of breaking the law to trial.

The need, as the speaker saw it, is for a change in the attitude of the courts and the public toward those who wantonly transgress. He urged that steps be taken to strengthen and reorganize court procedure, that the people and the prosecutors transfer what he described as their "mandala sympathy for the bad man" to real sympathy for the people who are injured by crimes against them. It is then, and then only, he insists, that the police can become effective in public protection.

Dealing with traffic problems from an economic standpoint purely, Mr. Hoover made a convincing plea for the enactment and enforcement of uniform laws. He approved the code proposed recently by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. While he apparently is hopeful that the problem presented will be solved, he sought to impress upon his hearers and the public generally the necessity of united action. That it has not already been solved is easily understandable. As Mr. Hoover observes, probably the inventor of the automobile "did not expect to turn twenty million high-speed engines running helter-skelter over our streets and highways; he did not expect one-half the whole adult population of 100,000,000 would claim to know how to drive them with safety and skill."

He accounts, in part, for the disasters on streets and country roads, the sacrifice of 20,000 persons annually, the maiming of 600,000 more, and the destruction of \$600,000,000 in property—more than ten times the annual losses on the railroads—by that policy which permits anybody to drive a more dangerous engine over the countryside at the same speed as a locomotive, and to do it after not more than a few days' instruction. It is his conclusion that the large majority of mishaps result from the carelessness or inefficiency of a small number of drivers, and that the drastic elimination of these and proper regulation of the balance, with certain improvements in traffic facilities, will greatly reduce the yearly toll.

Often times, a glimpse into the home life, into some simple and intimate custom of a land other than that of one's nativity, quickens a spontaneous and sympathetic interest which long periods of formal exchanges might not awaken. One such charming picture is summoned, in the description of a springtime custom in Japan, where, it is said, the people have a Festival of Dolls on the third day of the third month of each year. On that day, it is explained, each family brings out a set of dolls, accumulated by the several preceding generations; and the little girls and the older ones, dressed in gala costumes, exchange visits and share the pleasures which only doll owners can fully understand. One of the objects of the festival, apart from the simple happiness of the occasion, is, apparently, to give to the girls of Japan useful hints on becoming ideal housekeepers and home-makers.

Dolls and Amenities

An especial interest is lent to the festival to be held next March, by the fact that American children are to have a part in it, by sending properly equipped doll envoys to present the compliments of the young Americans to the dolls and the girls of Japan, according to Mrs. Jeanette W. Emrich of Washington, secretary of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, sponsoring the affair.

One thing, thus, seems certain: when little friends across the seas are encouraged sympathetically to respect one another's customs and to share their happinesses, these potential housekeepers and homemakers will one day help their contemporary grown-up brothers to remember and to guard happy envoys of peace. And if puppets can aid in perpetuating international amenities, one wishes bon voyage to what it is hoped may be a large assortment of dolls!

Who would have thought but a decade or so ago, that the much-despised steerage of transatlantic liners would be elevated to the place where it would be referred to by a professor of a large American educational institution as "stylish and intellectual"? Yet such is the case, for Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell College, in Iowa, so designates it in recent letters from Prague, where he and Mrs. Steiner are guests of the Czechoslovakian Republic. In fact, he goes further than this in adding: "It is now called the tourist cabin, and is the wide-trousered, high-brow end of the boat, with more Phi Beta Kappa keys than hairpins." Even more, he urged that there were enough professors in the steerage to start six colleges, whereas the second cabin contained enough contractors to build a tower of Babel, and the first cabin, enough brokers to float the stock!

And Professor Steiner writes as one knowing whereof he speaks, for when but a lad he came to the United States as an immigrant boy in the steerage, and since that time has made a number of trips in connection with his studies of immigrant problems. One does not need to be an authority upon this question, however, to appreciate the changes that have taken place. From being a section of the vessel that was looked down upon as being almost beyond the ken of the ordinary traveler, it has become, with the increase of prices of ocean travel, the only portion of the ship that many a would-be voyager could stretch his purse to hire. And after all, what does it matter where one sleeps if one's conscience is clear and one is happily envied and companioned?

The evolution of the steerage provides a striking example of the molding of a supply to a demand. The proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," but half tells the tale. When demand becomes sufficiently insistent it finds a way out inevitably. The average college professor, had he been asked fifteen years ago whether he was going to travel third cabin, would have regarded his questioner decidedly askance, as if disbelieving his ears. But today the amenities of the situation are such that he travels in comfort therein and takes it all for granted. How true it is that circumstances alter cases!

Random Ramblings

Woman's proclivity to beautify whatever she touches is shown in the plaint that the utilitarian smock has been seized on, and its crudeness softened and meliorated till now it is being made of silk to sell at about \$15. Soon they will need something to protect the smock.

Perchance the present is a fitting time to answer Sydney Smith's inquiry of the early eighteenth century: "In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book, or goes to an American play, or looks at an American picture or statue?"

Most of us may be likened to a radiocasting station, as we are constantly sending out messages, with no exact knowledge of just how far away they are being received. It, therefore, behooves us to put out a consistently excellent program.

Samuel Johnson seems to have had the right idea when he wrote that "abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult." Advocates of light wines and beer might well take notice.

Growing mushrooms in the underground cellars of a former wine country in Missouri is just another instance where prohibition turned a destructive industry into one that benefits mankind.

The meeting points the sacred hair discoverer from the fair head forever and forever.

Was Alexander Pope perhaps thinking three centuries ago of the "bobber" shop of today?

Copper today is worth just about the same as it was fifteen years ago, but to the youngster of today a copper doesn't seem to be worth half as much as it did to the youngster of 1911.

A news item says that the English Channel swim starts from France this year. It does not matter so much where it starts. It is where it ends that counts.

It sometimes happens that the things we get for nothing cost us more than the things we buy.

The Evolution of the Tourist Cabin

Miss Camilla Lights Her Lamp

THERE was always the hope that Miss Camilla might stay for Sabbath evening supper and spend the night. To be sure, Miss Camilla had never yet accepted an invitation to stay, but in her very refusal lay the kernel of a mystery which intrigued my childish interest. Aunt Sarah often stayed for supper. Miss Maria White, often. But neither of these guests engaged my fancy.

Aunt Sarah's conversation was punctuated by long silences, and that, too, in a day when punctuation marks were most abundant. Miss Maria was a village schoolmistress of the old school who was invited out frequently of a Sabbath by way of relieving the tedium of her long, busy week. Her conversation ran in a gentle, inoffensive monotone, as neat and precise as her own seams; but since her tongue was as slow as her needle and she paused at the end of every seam, so to speak, to stay her thread or pull out a basting, it soon lost its charm.

After the first half-hour, indeed, I usually slipped out into the summer kitchen, where I was permitted the hilarity of playing tunes on the "comb"—providing only that they were "hymn-book" tunes.

Miss Camilla's coming was different. I can remember how eagerly, toward the close of a long Sabbath afternoon, I used to watch for her through the heavy lace curtains at the parlor windows. The morning had gone swiftly enough—what with getting off to Sabbath school with long, wet curls, a penny laboriously polished upon the Brussels carpet, and a small black Bible from which there depended large satin ribbon book-marks terminating in chenille balls.

But the afternoon had been long. The anticipated walk to the woods had been given up because of a brief summer shower; the autograph album had been examined, and re-examined—and, if the truth is to be told, left richer by the addition of a penciled outline of a chubby hand with name, date and year painstakingly inscribed in the center. From the restless, revolving stool of the old square piano, the hymn-book had been played through, sketchily, at least once; and the tiny sparrows which crowded the rain puddles in the street had been minutely observed. But despite these diversions, one was almost at the breaking point. If Miss Camilla would only come!

And then, suddenly—"Grandmother, I can see Miss Camilla turning down River Street in her changeable silk dress!" Grandmother arose, with decorum, smoothed her already flawless hair on each side of the part and shook out the folds of her gro-grain silk. "Go, child, to meet her. Set her parol in the hall." As I sprang to obey, grandmother drew aside the curtain never so little and I heard her sigh and say: "Poor Camilla! To think she was once the prettiest girl in the county!"

Miss Camilla duly made welcome. I drew my small chair as close as politeness—and grandmother's lifted finger—permitted me. I gazed earnestly up into Miss Camilla's face. Just why should she awake in me such a delicious sense of romance? For she was just an old lady, like the rest, with snow-white hair, faded blue eyes—but with a twinkle, to be sure—and soft, flushed cheeks which must once have been like rose-dawn or rose-petals in their delicate pinkness; mouth, very gentle, but with lips slightly compressed as though they held back a secret, bitter sweet; hands, slender and shapely still, and lying impassively in her lap as if they had grown accustomed to "waiting."

"Waiting!" Ah, that was the source of the glamour. Miss Camilla's very presence held the suggestion of "waiting." I had heard grandmother and Aunt Sarah talk about it in low, ladylike tones as though, despite their lifelong friendship, they had no right to enter Camilla's holy of holies. They had said—once and I will tell you—that Miss Camilla had once a sweetheart—who went far away—and never returned!

Some said Mexico—and in those days they might as well have said Mars. Others, California. If the latter, they must have surely been struck "gold." And if he had struck "gold," then he might one day, even "pow," I thought, after forty years or more, come back in great splendor and take Miss Camilla away with him.

How would he come? Perhaps like some prince or knight of old, in coat-of-mail or other shining garments I liked to picture him flashing upon the dull background of Miss Camilla's life after the manner of Sir Lancelot—"gemmy bridle glittering free"—and his "helmet and his helmet feather burning like one burning flame together." Engaged in such delectable reveries, the conversation of

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

A WEEK-END trip from Berlin to Rugen (a charming island in the Baltic Sea) and back for twenty marks, including all expenses, is the announcement posted up in a leading department store here which is organizing these trips in conjunction with the management of the seaside resorts on the island. This amount, equaling about five dollars or one English pound, includes the railway fare, third class, by fast train to Stettin and back (about 160 miles), the steamer trip from Stettin to Rugen and back, lasting twelve hours, breakfast on board, lunch and tea in Binn, on Rugen, where the participants stay six hours, all tips and the fees for bathing in the sea and going on the pier. Hundreds of persons already have availed themselves of this singular opportunity to spend a day at the seaside. Despite the very low price, the organizers do not lose any money, as the participants use the cheap special holiday trains, while in Stettin they board the regular boat which, rather than going partly empty, takes them along at lower rates. The restaurant owners finally reckon with the mass of visitors, which makes cooking less expensive, while the management of the seaside resorts hopes that some of the participants will return in later years. In this manner all expect to benefit by these trips in some way or the other.

A bus carrying a newspaper for its passengers is the latest traffic innovation of Berlin. It is the so-called Express of Luxury Bus, connecting the houses with the fashionable West End, traveling most of the way through the beautiful Tiergarten avoiding all crowded thoroughfares and cutting off as many corners as possible. In this way it is able to reach Kurfürstendamm in the west in fifteen minutes, as compared with half an hour needed by other buses for this distance. It is equipped with very comfortable seats and has no deck. The fare is fifty pfennigs and one mark, according to the distance traveled, or from two to three times as much as on the ordinary buses. The latest edition of one of Berlin's leading newspapers is always hung on its walls for anyone to read on his way to the office or when returning home in the evening.

The sales are once more attracting huge crowds to the principal business thoroughfares of Berlin, and at times it is scarcely possible to walk on the footpaths of Leipziger Strasse, where most of the principal stores are located. This summer the stores have resorted to flying flags of the most fantastic design from their windows and roofs in order to attract the public, and walking down the gayly decorated streets one involuntarily asks oneself what festivity is being celebrated. The most up-to-date way of inducing the public to step in is a poster outside one shop announcing its prices are lower than in Paris. Prices, as usual, have been cut down considerably, but the public on the whole is still very reticent, as wages and salaries are far too low in comparison with the high prices in this country. Thus, as at previous sales, there are many who crowd around the windows and counters, but only few who buy.

The population of Berlin, after an interval of about ten years, is once more paying prewar rent for its apartments and offices, owing to a decree just published by the Gov-

ernment of Prussia raising the rents to 100 per cent of the peace rates. Rents were the last of the countless things under the control of the Government since the early stages of the war, when the state fixed the prices for all commodities, thereby involuntarily expelling them from the market. Step by step free competition was restored after the war, but rents were still kept artificially low by the state in order to meet the economic distress of the people. This condition, however, has not changed; wages have remained low, while prices have soared until they almost reach the level of prices in America. The new increase of rent, which has been a gradual one, is therefore calculated to add to the hardships of the working population. It will have the one advantage, however, that it will spur the building activity and thus help to solve the present housing problem.

The improvement of the Berlin airport on Tempelhof Field is progressing rapidly. The chief aim has been to separate the incoming and outgoing air traffic and to keep the buildings for the management and for the housing of the airplanes apart from those used by the traveling public. In future airplanes will start on one side of the wireless station and land on the other. A large restaurant and waiting rooms are being built alongside the "quai"—a concrete platform of 150 meters in length, where the passengers "embark" and "debark." Toward the rear is the building containing the offices of the management, which will also include the hall where the passengers and their luggage are attended to. A new hangar 208 meters in length is also under construction which is able to house twenty airplanes of the large three-engine type. The two doors, each forty-four meters in length, can be folded with the help of electrically driven pulleys until they are only four meters long. This has been made possible by the invention of a German engineer. A new gasoline station has been added, so that 100,000 liters of gasoline are at the disposal of the airplanes daily.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain neutral in their controversy, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his publisher responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Amending the Constitution of the United States

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Recently I have been reading "The Government of the United States," by William Bennett Munro, professor of municipal government in Harvard University. In taking up the question of amendments to the Constitution, Professor Munro writes on page 87 as follows:

"The constitution hard to amend? Many people think that it is. When public sentiment is strongly mobilized behind a proposed amendment there is surprisingly little difficulty in getting it ratified by the existing procedure. The Eighteenth Amendment, for example, did through with bewildering speed. Forty-five of the forty-eight states ratified it in less than half the time that Congress allotted for ratification."

This considered and thoughtful statement of a recognized authority on public and political affairs should go far in proving the fallacy of the oft-repeated statements of the wets that the Eighteenth Amendment was not the will of the majority of the people. W. C. J. Garfield, N. J.